

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 761.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 6d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

NEW NONCONFORMIST CHURCH,
LONDON-ROAD, CROYDON.

The Temporary Building will be OPENED for Divine Worship, on THURSDAY, May 31st, 1860.

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, will preach in the Morning; and the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., of Clapham, in the Evening.

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Between the Services, at Two o'clock, a COLD COLLATION will be provided in the WESLEYAN SCHOOL-ROOM, TAMWORTH-ROAD.

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On the following SUNDAY, June 3rd, the Rev. Dr. TIDMAN will preach in the Morning at Eleven; in the Afternoon, the Rev. W. G. BARNETT will preach. Service to commence at Three o'clock. In the Evening the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of New College, London, will preach. Service to commence at Half-past Six.

Collections will be made after each Service in aid of the Building Fund.

Trains from LONDON BRIDGE at a Quarter-past every Hour.

A C T O N C H A P E L,

The Independent Chapel at Acton, Middlesex, was built in the year 1817, on a plot of copyhold land, the gift of the late Miss Whitehead. The cost was 380*l.*, partly paid by the London Itinerant Society, and partly by subscriptions, and money advanced by the late Mr. Charles John Gee. It has been found necessary to effect sundry repairs, at a cost of 60*l.*. The congregation being small, and principally of the poorer class, an appeal to Christian friends for aid has become needful.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. R. Stephens, Acton; Mr. E. Rogers, 61, Grey Eagle-street, Spitalfields; and the Rev. T. B. Barker, Barnsbury-park.

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The VOTES and INTEREST of the Subscribers are earnestly and respectfully solicited on behalf of WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, aged five years, the eldest of three children. The case is recommended by the Rev. W. Brook, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Herts; W. Leavers, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey; &c. &c. Proxies will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Dinkin, Bell's Weekly Messenger Office, 93, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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May, 1860. JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, needs a little faithful advice. A thorough-going Whig, in this respect at least, he evidently thinks that the unattached supporters of Government are only to be kept in order, by administering to them now and then a contemptuous kick. He counts upon their taking these proofs of his lofty superiority in a spirit of humble subservience—gratefully licking the foot that honours them with attention. Whether he correctly estimates the qualities of the men with whom he thus condescends to deal, may be questioned—time will show—but we cannot but suspect that he needs to be reminded—of course with all due delicacy—that the office of Home Secretary is not precisely identical with that of Master of the Hounds. In his conduct towards one section of his supporters—or rather, the supporters of the Administration of which he is a prominent member—he appears to us to have made that mistake, so gratuitous is his superciliousness. In broad matters of principle, of course, his decisions may be expected to differ from those of many who sit on the same side of the House with him, and whose views are far in advance of his own. They have no right to complain if, in reference to these, he speaks and acts as the organ of the majority. We should be sorry to see our friends unreasonable or unmanageable where the great claims of party call for patience and forbearance. But their readiness to satisfy these claims should be held to entitle them to exemption from petty and unnecessary annoyances—from trials of their loyalty and good nature which have their origin, not in party interests or necessities, but in the caprice, tetchiness, and pig-headed obstinacy of overweening officialism. And if Sir George Cornwall Lewis has not yet learnt to draw a distinction between what men may honourably bear, and what a respectful consideration of their feelings would never be guilty of imposing on them—if he can discern no difference between his title to their submission for reasons of general policy, and his claim upon their silent subservience when he goes out of his way to do them an ill turn—all we can say is, it is high time he were taught. The class of members whom we now have in our eye can teach him this lesson, if they please—the remedy is in their own hands—and we will not permit ourselves to doubt that, as they have the power, so they will not be wanting in the will, to discharge their duty towards the Home Secretary, the Government, themselves, and their constituents.

About this Census Bill, for instance. Some time ago we acquitted Sir George Lewis of any deliberate design of mischief in proposing to elicit, by means of a penalty, the "religious profession" of every man, woman, and child, in Her Majesty's home dominions. We knew, indeed, that the certain unveracity, and, therefore, uselessness of such a return, had been pointed out to him. We knew, also, that,

according to his wont, he had doggedly refused to retrace his foolish steps. But we ascribed his show of stubbornness far more to the peculiarity of his temper than to any deliberately harmful purpose. We did him the credit to believe that when sufficient evidence should have been put before him that he had been inveigled into an untenable position—the retention of which would inflict wanton injustice upon no mean section of his friends—he would, grumblingly, and with as ill a grace as possible, effect a retreat. Well, he has come up to our anticipations in one respect; he has overshot them in the other. He has retreated; but he has retreated with so ill a grace, and to so insufficient a distance, as rather to aggravate than soften the offensiveness of his first determination. He will still make a legal demand upon every household to set forth in the Census return the "religious profession" of every inmate of his house; but he will leave it optional with all upon whom the demand is made to obey the law or not, as he shall see fit—in other words, he will obliterate the penalty of disobedience. This is the Home Secretary's latest determination, announced to Parliament on Friday night, as a concession. It somewhat alters our view of Sir George Lewis's motives, we must confess. It looks to us very like a sly but deliberate design to floor a not inconsiderable section of the supporters of Government with a back-handed blow.

A Census is of no worth whatever but as an authentic account of facts as they stand. A Census of "religious profession," even if it could be made complete and accurate, would be of very questionable practical value. But admit that it might serve some useful purpose, it is clear that its adaptation to do so must depend entirely upon its thorough reliability. Like a bad portrait, so an inaccurate Census of relative numbers is more misleading than none at all. And the intention, we verily believe, and we are extremely sorry to be obliged to believe, is, in this particular instance, to get at an untruthful result. For can Sir George Lewis, or the Bishop of Oxford, his instigator, pretend the slightest reasonable expectation that an optional return of the kind proposed will present a veracious account of "religious profession" in this country? Will either of them stand up before the country and declare his conviction that the machinery of this Bill is calculated to bring out, in this particular, an honest and trustworthy product? Looking at the varieties of religious profession and non-profession in this country—at the sensitive jealousy with which men guard their independence from all prying encroachments—at the immense proportion of the population who scarcely know one religious communion from another, and who indifferently stand aloof from all—at the unnumbered influences which may and will be brought to bear upon this class to write themselves down as attached to this or that ecclesiastical organisation—at the infinite variety of distorting motives which will come into play—and at the scope which the Bill will give to the manipulating faculty of enumerators, can any man of common sense arrive at a conviction that the final outcome of this inquiry will be in approximate accordance with facts? We cannot do such discredit to the practical judgment of the Home Secretary or the Bishop of Oxford as to suppose that they have any such expectations. They are neither of them dazed enthusiasts. They both know something of English society. They have not lived so long or so perversely as to have muddled their brains into such a mess as any such anticipation would presuppose.

What, then, do they want? What does this dogged persistence in upholding a mischievous and deceptive innovation really mean? We can detect no intelligible purpose in it but that of investing a convenient falsehood with the air of truth. Reliable returns are not so much sought as delusive returns that will be relied on by three-fourths of the population. Cooked statistics sent forth under official authority—we grieve to

say we can perceive no object to account for this sullen pertinacity in an unjustifiable course but this. The Home Secretary wishes to put the stamp of the Home-office authority upon a set of figures which the common sense of every man, if duly exercised, might inform him is and must be unreliable. But, in matters thus officially guaranteed, common sense, in three cases out of four, is not duly exercised. Everything is taken for granted as correct and unimpeachable. Sir George Lewis knows this as well as we do. He knows beforehand what will be the worthless character of these returns, and he knows equally well that they will be commonly accepted as authentic. But he obstinately perseveres.

As no good, no honest, no truthful purpose can be served by returns on this subject thus obtained, we are driven to the conclusion that they are sought for a bad, dishonest, and untruthful purpose. The use to be made of them for the next ten years, we have no doubt, will be to weaken and, if possible, to destroy the moral prestige of Dissent, and to spread abroad the notion that, relatively to the Established Church, it is unworthy of political consideration. Now, we object to arriving at this conclusion by a preconcerted fraud—for it is nothing less—and we object to having a preconcerted fraud forced upon us, with a view to weaken our position, by the Home Secretary of a Government whom our representatives help to keep in office. If we must suffer this disadvantage, let it come from the hand of our avowed opponents—let us not, with miserable helplessness, endure it from our friends. To those representatives we now look for deliverance from gratuitous injustice and insolence. They have already effected a slight change in the purpose of the Home Secretary—they should let him know that the change is insufficient. They are numerous enough to have in their hands the fate of this Administration. It becomes them to make the Ministry whom they support thoroughly sensible of the fact that they will not stand Sir George Cornwall Lewis's superfluous and wanton aggression. The offence itself is not half so bad as the spirit which it indicates—and the worst of inconveniences which would result from submission to the offence would be the low and abject position in which our representatives would thenceforth find themselves. The amendment to be proposed by Mr. Baines is all very well as a protest—but it will not be carried against the combined strength of the Cabinet and the Tories. The battle must be fought with the Government, before the proposition is formally submitted to Parliament, and with a view to prevent its being submitted by the Ministry. And we are convinced it may be fought successfully—but not without courage, combination, and indomitable resolution. In fact, the proper person to be dealt with, in the last resort, is Mr. Brand, the whipper-in. Convincing arguments may be addressed to him, when all better arguments with his superiors have failed.

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS FOR 1861.

Very vigorous measures are, we understand, likely to be taken to convince the House of Commons and the Government of the disgust and indignation excited by Sir G. Lewis's intention to persist in asking for the "religious profession" of the people. Next week—probably on Wednesday—a conference will be convened in Westminster of leading men of all denominations to discuss the question in company with those M.P.'s—and they are an increasing number—who are opposed to this "gigantic farce and fraud," as the *Daily News* describes it. We trust that assembly will be truly representative and comprehensive, and that the decision at which it will arrive will be unmistakable. It is clear, from the Home Secretary's reply to Mr. Dillwyn's question on Friday, that he means to persevere with his "religious profession" proposal if the House of Commons will allow him. Immediate and energetic action is therefore required on the part of Dissenters,

not only in London, but throughout the country. We would suggest, in addition to urgent personal appeals from electors to their representatives, the advisability of holding similar representative meetings of ministers and laymen in all our principal towns to decide upon combined measures, and that reports of such meetings should appear in the local press. We doubt not, also, that one or two great meetings held in some large towns, such as Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, and Leeds, would help to convince Sir G. Lewis that he is raising a storm before which it would be prudent to retire.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL IN THE LORDS.

On Thursday last Lord Lyveden gave notice that he should move the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill on Thursday, June 14. The noble lord is better known to the public as Mr. Vernon Smith. He sat for the town of Northampton in the House of Commons, from 1831 to 1859—a period of twenty-eight years—during which time he on several occasions voted in favour of the abolition of Church rates. The Right Hon. Vernon Smith has successively held the offices of Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Board of Control, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Secretary at War, and President of the Board of Control, under the various Whig Administrations since 1830. His name was not included among the members of Lord Palmerston's Government formed last summer, but in recognition of his public services he was shortly afterwards elevated to the House of Peers under the title of Lord Lyveden.

It is now nearly two years since the Church-rate question occupied the attention of the House of Lords for the first time. The second reading of the bill that now awaits their decision, was moved on the 8th of July, 1858, by the Duke of Somerset. The other speakers in support of the measure were Lord Wodehouse, Earl Granville, Lord Portman, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. Lord St. Leonards led the Opposition, and was supported by the Duke of Marlborough (who had already—1858—discovered the designs of the Liberation Society, and who quoted its publications), the Earl of Derby (then Prime Minister), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Earl Grey—who made the most Tory speech of the night, Lord Campbell—who pleaded for an equivalent—and the Bishop of Oxford, who warned the House that it was the Church Establishment which was assailed by this bill. The House did not divide till long past midnight, with the following result:—

	PRESENT.	PROXIES.	PAIRED.	TOTAL.
For the Bill	30	6	26	62
Against	109	78	26	213

Majority against the bill, 151—in a House of 275 Peers.

The following is the list of sixty-two Peers, who for the first time recorded their votes in favour of a Church-rates Abolition Bill:—

PRESENT.	
Somerset, Duke of	Ebury, Lord
Abingdon, Earl of	Foley, Lord
Albemarle, Earl of	Granard, Lord
Cowper, Earl	Londesborough, Lord
Ducie, Earl	Manners, Lord
Durham, Earl of	Mostyn, Lord
Granville, Earl	Conyngham, Marquis of
Portsmouth, Earl of	Portman, Lord
Belper, Lord	Kinnaird, Lord
Boyle, Lord	Fife, Earl of
Camrois, Lord	Clanricarde, Marquis of
Carrington, Lord	Stanley, Lord, of Alderley
Chesham, Lord	Talbot de Malahide, Lord
Compton, Lord	Vivian, Lord
Dartrey, Lord	Wodehouse, Lord
SENT PROXIES.	
Dorchester, Lord	Errol, Earl of
Dorset, Lord	Lovat, Lord
Headfort, Marquis of	Vaux, Lord
PAIRED FOR THE BILL.	
Sudeley, Lord	Bedford, Duke of
Sligo, Marquis of	Argyll, Duke of
Barnborough, Earl of	Poltimore, Lord
Fitzesau, Earl	Fitzwilliam, Earl
Breadalbane, Marquis of	Dacre, Lord
Zetland, Earl of	Gardner, Lord
Scarborough, Earl of	Godolphin, Lord
Dufferin, Lord	Holland, Lord
Townshend, Marquis	Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord
Monson, Lord	Aylesbury, Marquis of
Macaulay, Lord	Truro, Lord
Stratford, Earl	Leigh, Lord
Kipton, Earl of	Vane, Lord

Of the bishops, sixteen were present, and eight sent proxies—all, of course, against the bill. Those who neither voted nor sent proxies were the Archbishops of York and Dublin, and the Bishops of St. David's, Ely, and Chester.

The bill in the Lords was supported by no less than 1,800 petitions, a number which will, we hope, be exceeded this year.

Since the division in 1858 three new Liberal peers have been created—Lords Lyveden, Llanover, and Taunton.

We need hardly urge upon the friends of abolition

to use whatever means may be at their command to influence their lordships in the forthcoming division. Besides the sending up of petitions, and writing of letters, many Peers would, no doubt, be favourably affected if they were to receive memorials from congregations, or the inhabitants of towns near which they reside, requesting them to support the bill. A fortnight still remains for outdoor effort, before the second reading comes on.

THE REGIUM DONUM DIVISION.

The following is the minority of fifty-eight that voted in favour of Mr. Baxter's motion, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., for gradually abolishing the Irish Regium Donum:—

AYES.		
Adam, W P	Forster, C	Ridley, G
Agnew, Sir A	Greene, J	Roupe, W
Ayrton, A Smea	Hadfield, G	Seymour, H Danby
Baines, E	Hunkey, T	Seymour, W Digby
Black, A	Hardcastle, J A	Shelley, Sir J V
Bright, J	James, E	Smith, J B
Bruce, H Austin	Kershaw, J	Stansfeld, J
Butler, C Salisbury	Langton, W H G	Sykes, Colonel W H
Buxton, C	Lawson, W	Talbot, C R M
Clay, J	Leatham, E A	Tate, W
Cobbett, J M	Lee, W	Verney, Sir H
Craufurd, E H J	Lindsay, W S	Vivian, H H
Dalglish, R	M'Mahon, P	Westhead, J P Brown
Davie, Sir H R F	Miller, W	Whalley, G H
Dillwyn, L L	Morris, D	Willcox, B M Ghie
Douglas, Sir C	Padmore, R	Williams, W
Duncombe, T	Pencocke, G M W	
Dunlop, A M	Pechell, Sir G B	Tellers.
Ellice, E	Peto, Sir S M	Crosley, F
Ellist, W	Pilkington, J	Baxter, W E
Ewing, H E Crum	Ricardo, O-man	

This list includes only two Irish members—viz., Messrs. Greene and McMahon. Fifty-four Irish members opposed the motion, including some of the Liberal Catholics, such as Messrs. Lefroy, McEvoy, Maguire, The O'Connor Don, Eanis, and Esmonde. Forty-nine Irish M.P.'s were absent.

For the first time this many a year, a professedly Liberal Government made a strong muster of their supporters in support of the *Regium Donum*, possibly from a conviction that the greater part of the Ulster constituencies now return Tories as the most reliable upholders of the grant. The regular Ministerial Whigs, Messrs. Brand and Huggess, were the tellers for the "Noes," and in the majority, which was as large as 217, we find the following members of the Government:—

Sir R. Bethell	Lord C. Paget
Mr. E. Cardwell	Lord Palmerston
Mr. G. Clive	Mr. Whitbread
Mr. R. Deasey	Sir Charles Wood
Sir G. Grey	Mr. Gladstone
Sir G. Lewis	Mr. Cowper
Mr. Lowe	Mr. T. G. Baring
Mr. Moncreiff	Mr. C. Fortescue

Among the absent members of the Government were Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Laing, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Headlam, Lord John Russell, and Sir W. Dunbar.

The following is a list of Liberal M.P.'s who were not satisfied to be absent, but voted in favour of the perpetuation of the *Regium Donum*. We give not only the names, but the boroughs they respectively represent:—

Atherton, Sir W., Durham	Massey, W. N., Salford
Baring, Sir T., Portsmouth	Norris, J. T., Abingdon
Bass, M., Derby	Puller, C. W., Herts
Buchanan, W., Glasgow	Roebuck, J. A., Sheffield
Freeland, H. W., Chichester	Russell, H., Beds.
Graham, Sir J., Carlisle	Sa'mons, Ald., Greenwich
Gordon, B., West Norfolk	Seymour, Sir M., Devonport
Hodgkinson, G., Newark	Sheridan, H. B., Duffell
Ingham, R., South Shields	Vane, Lord H., Hastings
Kinglelake, J. A., Rochester	Western, S., Maldon
Martin, P. W., Rochester	Wyvill, M., Richmond

THE DISSENTERS OF SCOTLAND AND THE VOLUNTARY CONTROVERSY.

On Wednesday week the day sitting of the United Presbyterian Church was devoted to services and addresses in celebration of the tricentenary of the Reformation in Scotland. The meeting took place in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, and throughout the day the hall was well filled.

The first address was delivered by Dr. M'MICHAEL, "On the Causes of the Reformation."

The second address, "On the Scottish Reformation," was delivered by the Rev. HENRY RENTON, of Kelso.

The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of Glasgow, next spoke, "On the Defects of the Reformation." He said:—

First, it is my opinion that our Reformers brought away with them from Rome, and imported into the Reformation, not a little of the priesthood of the apostasy. Secondly, our reforming ancestors imported from Rome into the Reformation not a little of the doctrine of the mysterious, mystical power of the Sacraments, as administered by the forenamed authorised priesthood. Thirdly, our reforming ancestors multiplied the articles to be confessed, in order to ministerial and Christian communion and fellowship, a most exorbitant length. That individually, or even unitedly, men should issue testimonies of great extent and minuteness may, in certain circumstances, be not only proper, but absolutely necessary. But that they should proceed to impose these extended testimonies as terms of Church fellowship is as unwise as it is unauthorized. It has been of the most disastrous consequence in destroying the consciences of the honest, deluging the Church with hypocrisy and formalism; and instead of promoting uniformity, producing discord, divisions, and separations;

and let me add, in not a few instances furnishing the envious and worthless with weapons for the persecution of the worthy. The articles of that creed, in respect of faith and salvation, should be made the fewest possible, and equally the fewest possible in respect of regulating mutual co-operation. . . . I know not that there was ever a man more self-abased, more self-abnegatory towards God than Martin Luther; but equally, with one exception, I know not that there was ever a man more opinionatively proud, insolent, contemptuous, impatient of contradiction or dissent, towards his brethren. The exception is John Calvin. With what imperious insolence he ruled in the giant strength of his mind over both magistrates and ministers—compelling all to subjection to the minutest minutiae of his dogmas. We all profit at this day by John Knox having sat at the feet of the great Gama-l to learn the Gospel; but we suffer not a little by the manner in which his natural opinionativeness was cherished and fostered by the domineering example of his master. This pride of opinion, insisting on a minute conformity with it in all its views—strong as the pride of birth, strong as the pride of wealth, strong as the lust of power to which it is as german as the besetting sin of our intellectual natures. You may suspect me when I utter these sentiments, but I will mention one whom no one here or elsewhere dare suspect. Once and again, and a third time in the course of his lectures on theology, does Dr. Dick protest against the confessions and testimonies of dead men being imposed on the faith of the Church, and calls for the testimony of living men by a frequent review of the standards. (Cheers.)

Dr. Anderson also remarked upon the allowance of the principle of Church Establishments as one of the defects of the Reformers:—

What (he said) is the Scriptural authority the Westminster divines quote for this dogma? Not one word of the New Testament, except at that point where they assign to the civil magistracy the power to call Synods in the way of taking order for this heaven-commissioned spiritual work, they quote these words—"And when Herod had gathered all the chief priests and scribes (laughter)—together, he demanded of them where Christ should be born." (Laughter and applause.) Was there ever—I do not mean subjectively, as if there had been malice in their own hearts, but objectively as an idea—was there ever a more perverse blaspheming of God's Word? that the conduct of this tyrant, bent on the strangling of the infant Redeemer, should be instanced as an inspired authority for Church supervision by the civil power. (Loud applause.) It is indescribably horrible. I denounce the doctrine and system of our reforming ancestors on the subject of the civil magistrate's power in religion as being not only unscriptural, but violently antisciptural,—as violating the kingly prerogative of Christ,—as violating the liberties of his Church,—as violating the natural rights of conscience,—as perpetuating abuses in the Church, instead of rectifying them,—as impeding the progress of the Church, instead of aiding it,—as inundating the Church with worldliness and quenching its spirituality,—as cherishing a Diotrephan class of men who treat with hauteur brethren who are immeasurably oftentimes more worthy than themselves by every measure, whether of morality, piety, or well-doing,—as a principle which is the grand obstructive of Christian harmony; which, in our own country, was once tyrannical and cruel, and which, as now modified by advanced civilization, is mean and mercenary—which is the grand cause of the present distraction and perplexity of our commonwealth—and which, abroad throughout Europe, after having for many weary centuries of turmoil and oppression, of imprisonment in cells of inquisitors, of martyrdom at the stake, of bloody wars, of expelling the Gospel from countries into which it had entered,—is now perplexing the whole of the civilised world, and threatening us with a universal cataplasm of humanity. (Applause.) All this I charge on the principle of our reforming ancestors on the subject of the magistrate's power, and part y on those who either practically or theoretically—(laughter)—adopt it. The principle is Pagan, it is Popish, it is Infidel, it is inhuman—(laughter and cheers)—though I do not impute these attributes to the men whose circumstances are so unhappy as to call them to profess it. (Laughter.) We are the only Presbyterian body in the land who can afford to give a testimony against the grand defect of the Reformation. (Cheers.) The E-established Church, of course, cannot; the Reformed Presbyterians cannot; the Free Church cannot. They must all observe silence on the subject of one of the greatest of anti-Christian enormities—(hear, hear)—or plead in its defence. The question, therefore, now is, have we taken due advantage of our position? (Hear, hear, and applause.) We have not. (Cheers.) We have been traitors to the cause. When,—not to speak of Dr. Wardlaw, not one directly of ourselves,—when Dr. Hough lived, and Dr. Brown lived, and Dr. Young lived, and Dr. King was vigorous, and when Dr. Marshall was his own noble, magnanimous self—(applause)—what prosperous work went forward at first in conquering public opinion, and making it captive for truth and liberty? How came this career to be arrested? The explanation is easy, but most unsatisfactory. (Laughter and cheers.) I am far from thinking or affirming that we have the principal credit of effecting the disruption of the Church of Scotland; but that our exposures of their slavery stimulated the Evangelical party to the assertion of their liberty, no one can doubt. (Applause.) Their first miserable attempt in the case of the Veto Act stirred up our zeal the more as a mockery of liberty. (Hear, hear.) But whenever they raised the standard of the demand for the entire abolition of patronage, we acted as if our work were done, grounded our arms, and rested on them—(hear)—waiting expectantly the result. When the result came of the glorious disruption—(applause)—notwithstanding the offensiveness with which it was inaugurated, in the assertion of the Establishment principles, and the claim to be regarded the Church of Scotland, to whom the Lord had especially committed the spiritual supervision of the whole land—(laughter)—notwithstanding this offence, I say, such was our admiration of their magnanimous self-denial, our sympathy with them, and our desire to fraternise with them, that we abstained from testifying against their one grievous fault. Then came the Evangelical Alliance, which, with all its excellences, has had a most deadly influence on our witness-bearing. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) To what a contemptible pass are we now come; that when once we could hold enthusiastic meetings in the city of Glasgow in aid of our English Nonconforming

brethren for the abolition of Church-rates, we now, instead, send a member to Parliament who skulks from the division—(cheers)—and votes for the perpetuation of the Annuity-tax as a galley-yoke on the necks of the citizens of Edinburgh. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) That could not possibly have occurred in the days of the power of Dr. Wardlaw, Dr. Heugh, Dr. Marshall, Dr. Brown, and Dr. King. We are a feeble, faithless, degenerated, un-Protestantised generation. (Laughter and enthusiastic cheering.) And when we have lost so much, what have we gained? Not one sentiment of fraternity—(hear, hear)—in respect of the Free Church or the Evangelical Alliance which we could not have gained as well had we continued in our old, honest, faithful course. (Hear, hear.) Had we continued in that old course, cheering our evangelical brethren when the Disruption was fermenting in the air, the liberties of the people—but exposing the falseness of their ground so long as they occupied the position of adherents to the principle of Establishments—then, although I do not fancy that we would have converted Dr. Chalmers,—for, although Luther-like, Calvin-like, and Knox-like in great qualities, he was also most deplorably like them in the pride of opinionativeness—(cheers)—but strong as the passion was within him, we might have daunted it by the voice of public opinion; and, instead of that lamentable testimony in the Telford Hall in favour of the Establishment principle, which is such a wall of separation betwixt ourselves and the Free Church brethren, we might at least have succeeded in having it made a moot point, or an open question. What would have followed? We would have gained three-fourths and more of the Free Church to demand the abolition of the Irish *Regium Donum*, and then, by necessity, would have tumbled down the Maynooth grant. But what is all the length of success to which our faithfulness would have carried us I know not. Only this I know, that our unfaithfulness to our trust has dishonoured ourselves, and deeply injured the cause of religion, liberty, and Protestantism. (Prolonged cheering.)

The Rev. Dr. LINDSAY then delivered the concluding address, the subject of which was, "Our present Duties in relation to the cause of the Reformation, and the Dangers which threaten it." In the course of his speech he said:—

One obvious duty is to seek the abolition of all public grants to Popish schools and colleges, as inconsistent with the character of this Protestant nation. If we believe the Papal system to be fraught with dangerous error, and to be adverse to those civil and religious liberties which are so dear to our hearts, then it must be at once a sin and a folly to sustain it by the funds of the State. Taking a viper into our bosoms, shall we not deserve to be stung? The surest way, however, and the fairest, of terminating the evil, is to abolish everything in the shape of public religious endowments. (Cheers.) In our times the sentiment is rapidly rising into the ascendant, at least in Anglo-Saxon communities, that Governments only cripple their own proper action, and introduce heart-burnings among their subjects, by legislating for the support of religion at all. Now, the views we hold on the great question of connexion between Church and State give us a mighty advantage in opposing all grants to Popish schools and colleges, for we proceed upon grounds whose fairness is recognised by public men. It is worthy of the consideration of those who approve of endowments in the abstract, whether, in times like the present, their principles are not in reality doing a vast deal more harm than good. What is the grand obstacle to the abolition of Popish grants? It is the fact that Protestant churches and schools are supported by national endowments. Those among us who take endowments themselves are really the occasion of the continuance and progressive augmentation of the grants to Popery. And it is a question which they should seriously consider, whether, in the altered circumstances of the times, they would not do eminently more to preserve the purity, and to accelerate the progress of the Gospel, by giving up privileges which they find themselves unable to restrict to the truth, and thus ensuring the abolition of a system which confounds all moral distinctions, by saying equally upon truth and error. In this there would be no sacrifice of principle, but, on the contrary, the noblest self-sacrifice.

The MODERATOR then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BAPTISTS.—STRICT OR OPEN COMMUNION.

DECISION IN THE ROLLS COURT.

The case of the Attorney-General v. Gould came up for judgment on Monday before the Master of the Rolls.

This was an information and bill filed on the relation of the plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other persons except the defendants interested in the trust premises hereinafter mentioned. The argument was heard last term. The object of the suit was to restrain the defendants as the minister and trustees of the Particular Baptist congregation meeting at St. Mary's Chapel, Norwich, from permitting persons not being Particular Baptists to commune with such congregation in the Lord's Supper. It appeared that after meeting in various places in Norwich, the Baptist congregation purchased freehold property in the parish of St. Mary Costany, in 1744, and that in 1746 this property was conveyed in trust to certain persons "for the use of the congregation of Particular Baptists residing in and near to the city of Norwich, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever." Renewals of the trust have been effected from time to time, but the question turned on the construction of the deed of 1746. The bill alleged that in 1744 and 1746 there was but one congregation of Particular Baptists in Norwich, but that had existed there for upwards of half a century. At that time the term Baptists, the plaintiffs stated, as applied to the Norwich and other congregations, denoted an adult or person having attained to sufficient reason,

who at his baptism had been not sprinkled with but wholly immersed in water, after giving satisfactory proof of repentance towards God and faith in Jesus for salvation. The faith required was of a special character, as appeared by the twenty-second and thirty-ninth articles of the creed or confession of faith agreed to and put forth by seven of the London churches in 1644. The term "Particular," in and before those years, 1744 and 1746, referred to the doctrine of particular or limited redemption, which, as then held, was, "that Christ by his death purchased salvation for the elect." It was opposed to the doctrine of general redemption, which was that Christ purchased salvation for all men. The latter doctrine was combined with the belief in the final perseverance of the saints. The term "congregation," among Particular Baptists, the bill further alleged, in those years denoted an organised body of believers, knit together in one communion or fellowship, and using one local and visible place of worship, and not a promiscuous assembly of divine worshippers, even though holding the same religious rites and observing the same rules and ordinances. The congregation at Norwich was composed wholly of believers immersed as aforesaid, and holding the doctrine of particular redemption, and to these alone it was said the deed of 1746 referred. From a period anterior to 1746, and till recently, admission to such congregations has been a solemn or public act of the church, which from the earliest period has made the immersion and faith above described pre-requisites to such admission, no person wanting in either qualification being admitted to the rights of church-membership. Occasionally, this church had also received to communion therewith in the celebration of the Lord's Supper Particular Baptists who had not been received as full members of the congregation; but neither to this privilege nor to any business pertaining to the church had any persons till recently been admitted who did not possess the qualifications above described. Until the innovations in which this litigation had originated the church has both in faith and practice generally adhered to what is generally known as "strict communion," that is, has restricted communion in and with the church as respects all acts performed by it in its church capacity, of which the Lord's Supper is a principal one, to persons (being in full or occasional communion with the congregation) immersed and otherwise falling within the definition of Particular Baptists above given. The books of the church begin before 1691, and contain several articles of the Baptist faith in accordance with the above views of it, and show, moreover, that members ceasing to hold those views have been excluded from communion with the church. In 1845, the Rev. W. Brock, the then minister of the church, without its authority, instituted a new monthly service in the chapel, at which he administered the Lord's Supper to persons not duly baptised. In 1845, the defendant Gould was appointed minister, and no further change took place till 1857, when permission was purported to be given to a lady to be received at the Lord's Supper as a member of the church, on the ground of her willingness to be subsequently baptised; and in April, 1858, fifty-seven persons, who were not Particular Baptists, nor even Baptists at all, were actually admitted to communicate in the Lord's Supper at the chapel when the congregation was assembled in its usual church capacity. The effect, say the plaintiffs, has been to exclude from church communion and the benefits of the said trust, many members of the Norwich congregation, and all attempts to settle the disputes which have arisen having failed, this bill was filed, praying a declaration that according to the true construction of the deed of 1746 none but such persons as are embraced by the definition above given of the term "Particular Baptists" are entitled to the benefits of the trust, or to admission into the church, and that by "the congregation of Particular Baptists within the city of Norwich," as used in the deed, was intended the organised body or church of Particular Baptists wholly composed of such believers, and so baptised, as aforesaid, duly received into or to communion with it, and meeting at the said chapel of St. Mary Costany, and that no other persons are or can be considered as full members or occasional communicants of the said church, or are entitled to take part in the ordinances, business, or affairs thereof. An injunction was asked against the defendants to restrain them from allowing the chapel to be used in opposition to the plaintiff's views; and the removal of the present minister, the defendant Gould, was also prayed. It was admitted on the part of the defendants that in 1790 the congregation practised "strict communion," as above defined, but they contended there was evidence to show that opinions in favour of such communion were not required as a condition of membership, or of election to office in the congregation, whether as minister or deacon, even during the time in which strict communion was practised. The admission of persons not Baptists, but who made profession of faith in the Lord Jesus, to commune with the congregation, did not affect its constitution, inasmuch as such persons were not thereby admitted as members of the congregation, or allowed to attend its meetings for business purposes, which is the distinctive right of members. Then the question of communion, it was urged, had been treated by the Particular Baptists as an open one, and not as a matter of faith. Some congregations have admitted unbaptised persons to full membership, others have admitted them to communion only; but whether pursuing the one course or the other, such congregations have been included in the lists of Particular Baptist churches published from

time to time by eminent ministers, and issued by Baptist associations, equally with congregations practising strict communion. Even in individual congregations the practice had varied without affecting their pretensions to be regarded as Particular Baptists. Evidence on this proposition showed that of 208 congregations 158 originally practised and 72 now practise strict communion; 31 originally practised and 105 now practise open communion, and 19 originally practised and 31 now practise open membership. The question, therefore, of communion was left to the discretion of the particular congregation. The subscribers to the earliest confession published by Particular Baptist congregations differed among themselves upon the subject of redemption, upon which the opinions of eminent theological writers of the 17th and 18th centuries, and of Robert Hall and Dr. Chalmers, were referred to. Uniform practice as to communion was not essential, and its absence did not preclude the defendants from the enjoyment of the trusts of the deed.

His Honour this morning delivered judgment, and, after observing that the case had been argued with great learning and ability, said that he did not feel called upon to examine Scriptural authority in order to enable him to give his decision upon the law as to the construction of the deed of 1746. The question was whether the doctrines of the Particular Baptists claiming the use of the chapel admitted of separate and appropriate services, as well of open as strict communion, and whether immersion after confession was essential to qualify individuals for full membership of the congregation. His Honour referred to and commented upon the articles of confession above-mentioned, and also to the writings of Jesse, Tombs, Bunyan, Kieplin, and Ivey, and thought it resulted from these authorities that each congregation was at liberty to regulate its own practice on the questions in dispute. That practice had varied at different times in the same congregation, and it appeared to rest with the majority of its members as to what at any particular period it should be. There was nothing in the deed restrictive of this power, so the plaintiffs' case failed. His Honour would, therefore, make a declaration that the full members of the congregation had power to admit persons to communion professing certain articles of the Baptist creed, or he should simply dismiss the information. In either case no costs would be given.

Sir HUGH CAIRNS having intimated that the defendants did not seek the declaration offered by his Honour,

The information was dismissed without costs.

Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. G. L. Russell appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Hugh Cairns and Mr. Marton for the defendant Gould; and Mr. Hadden and Mr. Lindley for the other defendants.

THE SARDINIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE ROMISH BISHOPS.

Cardinal Corsi, Archbishop of Pisa, is safely, but sumptuously lodged and treated in the Missionary Convent at Turin. He is bidding high for the crown of martyrdom. He was long cloistered with Cassinis, the Minister of Justice, who was unable to obtain one word's answer to his questions from the stubborn prelate. The end of all this is likely to be that the cardinal will be permitted to reside at Turin, or go to Rome, or quit the country, on condition of his not returning to his diocese or to Tuscany.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that the Bishop and several other priests of the diocese of Capri have been arrested. The Communal Council of Faenza has dismissed four ecclesiastical professors, the director of the Grammar-school, and the almoner of the Municipality, for having disregarded the mayor's invitation to officiate at the festival of the constitution.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE ON THE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS CENSUS.—At the meeting of the Wesleyan Home Missionary Committee held on Monday evening in City-road Chapel, E. Ball, Esq., M.P., in the chair, the Rev. S. Waddy, in the course of his speech, thus spoke on the above subject:—

That was the sad and lamentable fact which was before them,—that the Established Church of this country, with all its advantages; that the Dissenting churches of this country, with all their individual zeal and energy; and their own Church, with its connexional agencies and appliances, all put together, had not yet overtaken the population of the country. There was an attempt about to be made—miserable, wretched, cowardly, pa'try, he did not know how to characterise it—in the Census which was coming on to cover and conceal this state of things, and to attempt to represent to the people (what the people would never believe until the fact were set before them upon incontestible evidence) that the Established Church was a majority in the nation. With its appliances, it ought never to be a minority. These were not days when they should compliment one another. It was before the world on the last Census that the Established Church of the country was a minority. There was to be an attempt, unless the English honesty of Parliament forbade it, to show that all who did not return themselves as Dissenters or Roman Catholics were Churchmen, which would swell the numerical strength of the Church to a vast amount, and therefore plaster up as much as possible from human eyes the great and astounding fact that the wealthy, endowed Church of this country had not met the wants of the population.

THE BISHOPRIC OF DURHAM.—The Queen has ordered a *congé d'élire* for the election of the present Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Villiers) to the see of Durham, vacant by the translation of Dr. Longley to the Archbishopric of York. — It is currently rumoured

that the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Wellesley, brother to Earl Cowley, has received the offer of the see of Carlisle.

LONG TUNHAM.—As it may be that some of our readers purpose forwarding petitions in support of the Church-rate Bill to this nobleman, for presentation, it will be a useful piece of information, that the address given in the Parliamentary list (Linstead Lodge) is incorrect, his lordship's residence being at Boxley, Kent.

MATTHEW HENRY MEMORIAL.—We have pleasure in announcing that the Matthew Henry memorial is now approaching its completion. The foundation has already been laid in St. Bridget's churchyard, in which parish this eminent commentator on Holy Scripture resided when he wrote his commentary. There still exists a deficiency of about 40*l.*, and the committee feel sure that this need only be made public to secure a sum fully equal to the expenditure incurred. —*Cheshire Observer.*

THE DIMENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Prompt and vigorous measures were taken by the churchwardens of St. George's on Sunday night for the repression of the riotous proceedings. The gates were thrown open as usual at about twenty minutes before seven o'clock, when every boy and girl who had the appearance of a rioter—boys and girls having been the principal disturbers of the services—was refused admission. About 400 young persons were turned away, and there was no crowding in the body of the church, inasmuch as directly the pews were filled no other persons were allowed to enter, all new comers being directed to the galleries, which were kept in something like order by Mr. Barnard and a small body of police. The choristers were refused admission within the altar rails, directions to that effect having been given by the bishop, and they were consequently placed in the organ-loft, five clergymen occupying the apse, the rector (the Rev. Bryan King) being among them. There was no provision of priests and choristers, the bishop having issued a prohibition against that part of the ceremonial; but when the Rev. F. G. Lee entered the reading-desk he was assailed with a loud howl, which was kept up at intervals during the prayers. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. S. Carew Blacker, B.A., curate of St. Mary's, Lambeth-butto, who selected as his text the 14th chapter of St. John's Gospel, verse 16: "And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you for ever." No text of Scripture could have been more appropriate for any decent congregation on Whit-Sunday, but no text could have been more unfortunately selected for St. George's. It was received with loud cries of "Hear, hear," "Bravo!" and derisive cheers. There were the usual disturbances at the close of the service, but they were far less violent than on any other evening during the last six months.

UNITARIAN GRADUATES AT CAMBRIDGE.—At the congregation held at Cambridge on Thursday, the degree of Masters of Arts was conferred, among others, upon James Heywood, Esq., Trinity College, and Henry Arthur Bright, Esq., Trinity College. These gentlemen are the first avowed Unitarians who have taken degrees at Cambridge. Although they have attained the requisite academical standing, they are still unable to vote for the University representatives in Parliament without signing the Thirty-nine Articles. There is plenty of work yet to be done in the direction of University Reform. —*Inquirer.*

THE FREE CHURCH SUSTENTATION FUND.—The sum total of the fund this year is 109,259*l.*, being less by 881*l.* than last year. But this decrease is altogether upon the variable source of legacies and donations, there being an increase upon the Associations, which are the great and solid base of the fund. The number of vacant charges happens this year to be extraordinarily small, so that the number of ministers drawing equal dividend is unusually large. The dividend to each minister is this year 135*l.*, being 3*l.* less than last year. From this the rate of 7*l.*, payable by each minister to the Widow's Fund, is to be deducted. The Supplementary Sustentation Fund, to aid ministers whose income is less than 150*l.*, is now upwards of 17,000*l.*

THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHMENT AND MINISTERIAL COMMUNION WITH OTHER CHURCHES.—The general assembly of the Established Church was occupied on Wednesday in the discussion of an overture from the Presbytery of Glasgow, calling on the assembly "to rescind or cancel that part of the fifth act of Assembly, 1799, in so far as it prohibits ministers of the Church of Scotland from admitting to their pulpits, or holding ministerial communion with, ordained ministers of other Christian Churches who hold the fundamental doctrines of the Confession of Faith." The overture was introduced by a speech, in its support, by Dr. Hill; and, after a lengthened debate, the following amendment was carried by 161 votes to 64:—"That the general assembly remit this overture to a committee, to consider and report to next assembly whether any act may be passed consistently with the law and practice of the Church of Scotland whereby the Church of Scotland might hold ministerial communion with other evangelical churches, and under what provisions the said permission may be granted."

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—The Free Church Assembly had a conference on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., in regard to the state of religion. The conference had special reference to the religious movement which has for some time past been going on in Scotland. Several members of assembly, from all quarters of the country, bore testimony to the reality and prevalence of a very decided religious movement, such as has recently been manifested in

America and Ireland. From Banffshire and Aberdeenshire in the north to Kirkcubrightshire and Dumfriesshire in the south—from Campbellton and Glencoe in the west to Dunbar and Berwick in the east—it was stated in conference that an amount of interest in connexion with spiritual matters has lately been manifested such as has previously been unknown. All classes of the working population, agricultural, fishing, and mining, are said to have been influenced thereby. Only one or two speakers referred to anything like bodily manifestations as having occurred; and in these cases the symptoms were said to have been only such as might have been produced by a vivid representation to the mind of spiritual things. The moral transformation effected upon many of those influenced by the movement is said to have been very great, and the improvement in the religious character and habits of whole towns and districts very marked.

THE PAPAL SUBSCRIPTION.—The *Weekly Register* of Saturday announces additional subscriptions to the Papal Fund, including 300*l.* from the Duke of Norfolk, 100*l.* from Lord Stourton, &c. The same paper states that the Roman Catholic diocese of Liverpool has forwarded to Rome 7,220*l.*

NEW ROMISH SAINTS.—A letter from Rome, of the 19th, says there was to be a great *fête* at the Vatican on the 20th, for the beatification of the newly-made French saint, one Labre, a celebrated beggar of Boulogne, who died in 1783. Mgr. Parisis, the Bishop of Arras, accompanied by twelve priests, has gone to Rome expressly to assist at the ceremony. Another letter from Rome says:—"We are here in a moment of canonisations. The first new saint proclaimed was John Sarcander, parish priest of Olmutz, who suffered martyrdom in 1620. The Tribunal of Rites, however, rejected the miracles ascribed to him, so that he had scarcely the number strictly necessary for canonisation, especially as his miracles are only of the third class."

THE IDOLATROUS ENDOWMENTS IN INDIA.—At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council at Calcutta, a bill was read a first time to repeal Regulation XIX. of 1810, of the Bengal, and VII. of 1817, of the Madras Code, so as to leave "heathen rites, temples, processions, pilgrimages, and worship" wholly to native management.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The preachers on Sunday were as follows:—Sadler's Wells, Rev. Dr. Ferguson, minister of Portland-town Chapel; and the Rev. C. D. Bell, minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead. Victoria, Rev. W. Roberts, minister of Horbury Chapel; and Rev. J. McConnell Hussey, of Brixton. Pavilion, Rev. W. Tyler, minister of Mile-end New Town Chapel. Standard, Rev. S. Minton, minister of Percy Episcopal Chapel, Fitzroy-square. Britannia, Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B. At St. James's Hall the Rev. W. Brock conducted the afternoon, and the Rev. R. Roberts the evening service. The services at Sadler's Wells and Victoria Theatres will be closed after next Sunday. That at Exeter Hall was given up some weeks since.

HIGHGATE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The anniversary services of the above chapel have just come to a close. On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached to a large congregation in his usual eloquent and effective style. On Thursday, the 17th, the Rev. Thomas Binney delivered his celebrated lecture on St. Paul. The weather was unfavourable; but notwithstanding the rain the large school-room was completely filled. On Sabbath morning last, the Rev. Josiah Viney preached to a full congregation from the words, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth." The audience were deeply attentive, and the response was most liberal. In the evening, the Rev. E. Cornwall preached from the vision of Jacob at Bethel. Including the proceeds of the sale recently held, the entire sum raised by them is upwards of 800*l.*, leaving only a trifling balance to be disposed of in order completely to disencumber the building from debt. This, it is understood, will be speedily defrayed. —*Highgate Express*, 23rd May.—The entire cost of the chapel is 5,300*l.*

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON, BEDS.—The anniversary sermons in aid of the Sabbath schools connected with the above place of worship, were preached on Lord's-day, May the 20th; in the morning and evening by the Rev. J. Mursell, of Kettering; and in the afternoon by the Rev. T. Hands, of the Old Meeting. The present aspect of these schools is very encouraging; and the results of the past year afford ground for thanksgiving and increased devotedness to this good work. The number of children and elder scholars is 885. Forty-three scholars have been received into the church during the last twelve months, and others are manifesting an awakened state of mind, proving that the teachers have not laboured in vain. A new school-house, involving an outlay of between 200*l.* and 300*l.*, is about to be erected in a necessitous part of the town. Collections on Lord's-day, 25*l.* 10*s.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LOUGHBOROUGH-PARK.—The ceremony connected with the laying of the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel in Cold Harbour-lane, Loughborough-park, Brixton, took place on Tuesday week in the presence of a large number of ministers and gentlemen. The chapel is designed for a congregation to be gathered by the Rev. D. A. Herschell. The chapel will accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. The whole of

work contracted for to render all complete is under 2,000*l.* Mr. W. G. Habershon is the architect. Roger Cunliffe, Esq., having been presented by Mr. Herschell, in the name of the Building Committee, with a handsome silver trowel, proceeded to adjust the stone, in which was deposited a bottle containing a copy of the trust-deed of the chapel, that was previously read. The Rev. Ridley Herschell spoke at some length, and the Rev. Lewis Herschell closed the proceedings with prayer. The company then repaired to the Angel Assembly-rooms, and partook of a cold collation. T. R. Wheatley, Esq., presided. The Rev. C. Stanford, in his own name and also in that of Dr. Steane, expressed a hearty interest in the work which had just been commenced, and a feeling of brotherly respect for Mr. Herschell. After addresses from the Revs. G. Rogers, J. P. Turquand, and Charles Gilbert, Mr. Herschell said he had reason to be much encouraged with the pecuniary success he had met with. The congregation which he had left had contributed 500*l.*, besides giving him a handsome personal testimonial, and other friends had contributed 500*l.* more; so that he had 1,000*l.*, with the promise of other help. But still much more was required, and he should be thankful for any assistance from whatever quarter. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.—A very large and respectably attended public meeting was held on Wednesday afternoon at Manchester, in the Free-Trade Hall, in promotion of the mission to Central Africa. The chair was taken by the Hon. A. Egerton, M.P. Archdeacon Mackenzie, who has been appointed superintendent of the mission, and is spoken of as "the bishop designate," explained the manner in which it was proposed to be sustained. He had made a calculation of the probable cost of the expedition, in consultation with a gentleman who had great experience of travel in South Africa, and who, he believed, was the person most of all fitted to advise him on the subject. For their first outfit, their passage money, and conveyance to their station, the estimate was between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* The party would include about thirty persons from this country, and nearly ten from Cape Town, the latter being Christian Caffres who had been trained in schools. Afterwards the cost of carrying on the whole work would be about 2,500*l.* a year, including 1,100*l.* in payments to different persons and about 1,400*l.* in expenses of maintenance, food, and shelter, and everything else that was required. After the first few years the annual cost might probably be reduced, but it had been thought advisable to aim at raising a capital of 20,000*l.* at the outset, out of which would be provided the first cost of the mission, the remainder being invested in aid of the annual sum to be required afterwards. Lord Brougham was one of the speakers, and was received with great enthusiasm. In the course of his speech he said:—

The venerable Archdeacon of Natal had described the character of the natives of Africa on that part of the coast with which he was acquainted; but to the northward, on the Zambesi river, where Dr. Livingstone had extended his labours and discoveries, the people were both industrious and peaceful, and had they been let alone by the infernal slave-trader (cheers), encouraged by our ancient allies the Portuguese, there would have been everything to hope for in their prospects of amelioration. His lordship eloquently denounced the atrocities recorded as incidental to the slave-trade as carried on by the Spaniards of Cuba and the Portuguese authorities. Of the United States' law on the subject no complaint could he make for any want of stringency, if it were only carried out. ("Hear, hear, and laughter.") It was especially in the hope that it would be found a powerful agency in aid of the termination of that guilty traffic that he gave and encouraged support to this mission, trusting that the native chiefs of Africa would be led by increased knowledge to the promotion of civilised industry, instead of lending themselves to the purposes of the slave-dealer.

The Bishop of Oxford, who was loudly cheered, moved the third resolution:—

That Christians of every communion, and more particularly all members of the Church of England, may be expected to co-operate zealously and generously in such a work as that of the direct evangelisation of Eastern Central Africa.

He said:—

Our possession of the Cape of Good Hope as a half-way house or national citadel on the way to India was not only essential to our continued establishment in Asia, but it gave us such an intimate connexion with the people of Africa as to constitute an especial charge from the Almighty to the people of Britain to lend their aid to the spiritual regeneration of that continent. (Cheers.) The more emphatic was the call, because the harvest was now ripe for the reaping. Into that land, so richly furnished for man's inhabiting, watered by great rivers and filled with mineral wealth, which was now being drawn from it so largely, man had entered on the scene possessing the knowledge of the true God, and almost at once, it seemed, went again headlong into the corruptions and superstitions which we still found pressing down the morals and intellect of the African people. What did this teach us? Where the receptivity and docility of the people were so great as they were known to be, we might feel sure that if Christian men could indeed bring the message to them, there would be a readiness to receive it; but the deterioration of the people in the midst of all the blessings that God had given them was enough to show us also that there was no hope of any internal succour in this great cause. The Gospel must be brought from without, from those who now had the lamp of truth, and who had it in order that they might enlighten others as well as themselves. (Hear, hear.)

On Thursday evening Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Oxford, and a great number of gentlemen, attended a public meeting at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, for the purpose of aiding and promoting the interests of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Africa. In the course of the day Lord Brougham

was presented with an address from the Senate of Queen's College, Liverpool.—A numerously-attended meeting, for the same object, was held on Friday evening, in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, when the Ven. Archdeacon Mackenzie, Lord Brougham, and the Bishop of Oxford were again present. The Vicar of Leeds presided. The bishop, in the course of his speech, said that several gentlemen in Lancashire had put down their names for 100*l.* each, and he believed that Yorkshiremen would not be behind. Nearly 100*l.* was collected during the evening.—Archdeacon Mackenzie proposes to leave England early in October. The mission will comprise the bishop and his two sisters, six clergymen, a medical man, and a body of artificers and labourers. About 10,000*l.* has been raised to prosecute the work, but double that amount is required.

Correspondence.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am anxious to give publicity to a recent case of attempted religious coercion, exercised towards the Rifle Corps in the neighbouring town of Wareham. It had been arranged that the corps should attend public worship on Sunday, the 13th inst., in the morning at the parish church, and in the evening at the Independent chapel. On the Saturday night, however, a countermanding order arrived from the authorities, to the effect that the corps was to attend church, but on no account to enter the meeting-house. The men, not liking this dictation, resolved to keep to the original plan; and accordingly, after going to church in the morning with the corporation in grand style, mustered in the evening at the Town-hall, where they were met by some of the principal Dissenters, and conducted to the chapel, the minister, the Rev. U. B. Randall, M.A., preaching an admirable sermon. The place was crowded, many Church people also attending, to show their disapprobation of the course taken by the authorities.

From whomsoever the obnoxious prohibition emanated, there is no doubt it may be attributed to the influence of that system which is never weary of asserting its antiquated pretensions to be considered the "National Church," ignoring all other religious bodies, or only acknowledging them with scorn. The more of these cases we can have the better for the cause of Liberation, as they tend to keep the public mind awake to that which easy-going people are so apt to lose sight of, viz., that an Established Church *must*, in spirit, if not in act, be a persecuting church.

I may add, that if my information is correct, a climax was put to the meanness of the whole affair, by a threat being held out, of "taking away the clothes" of recusant members of the corps.

Hoping that such of your readers as may from time to time become acquainted with similar facts will make them widely known for the furtherance of the great cause,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

A "CONSTANT READER."

Swanage, Dorset, May 24, 1860.

REGISTRATION OF CHAPELS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—At the recent meetings of the Congregational Union, attention was drawn to the registration of chapels according to the provisions of the Act 18 and 19 Vict., cap. 81.—"To amend the law concerning the certifying and registering of places of religious worship in England and Wales." It may not be generally understood that this does not refer to the registration of buildings for the solemnisation of marriages, but to the registration of places of meeting for public religious worship.

The necessity for the former is felt when any body wishes to be married in a non-registered building; the necessity for the latter is not felt, because there is no prohibition against conducting religious worship in such a building. But if at the taking of the census next year, only those places of worship which are registered should be recognised by the enumerators, we should make a very meagre appearance. I have recently taken occasion to go through the last published list of places of worship thus registered. It comes down to the end of 1859. From the summary, it seems that 9,010 places of worship, of all sorts (I must not say "chapels," for many are only "rooms"), belonging to all denominations, are on the list.

Of these, Independents claim 822, Baptists 595, Roman Catholics 442, Friends 362, Wesleyan Methodists 5,485, Calvinistic Methodists 628. From this, it appears that the different Methodist bodies have thoroughly looked after this matter, and that Friends have not been negligent. But Independents have paid so little attention to the law that they have not registered a third of the accommodation they have provided. Besides this fact, there are two or three others which come out on closer examination.

I take the county of Kent as an example, because I have been looking to that more particularly. I find that there are only twenty-seven places throughout the county on the registrar's list; and of these eleven are only rooms. The largest and the oldest do not appear at all; I suppose, because the provisions of the new law have been thought to refer only to new places of worship. Again, some remain on the register which have ceased to be used as places of worship; others have passed over to other denominations, while their designation has remained unaltered. Others are insufficiently or indefinitely described. I presume we are not worse than others, for Bristol and Clifton return only three chapels and a building; Liverpool one chapel, Birmingham a room, Leeds none. The entire register must, consequently, be inaccurate and defective. To correct this inaccuracy and defectiveness, I would suggest action different from, and in addition to, that adopted by the Congregational Union. Let the county associations act;—it is appropriate work. Each secretary could easily make a list of those places of worship in his own county which are on the register.

This might be printed, and a copy sent to each minister; he would then see whether his own chapel and village stations had been registered, and if not, at

once go to the superintendent registrar of the district and make the record, at the small charge of half-a-crown a-piece.

In those cases where there is no resident minister, the deacons of the church would be induced to attend to the matter. Let me further suggest, that every minister, or deacon, or trustee, who reads these remarks act at once, without waiting for further communication on the subject, and that the designation "Independent" be preferred to "Congregational," because the former is used in the registrar's list.

If we are in danger of misrepresentation by others, because we do not sufficiently attend to our denominational statistics, let us avert the charge of indifference and forestal misrepresentation. We very properly resent interference and compulsion in religious matters, but let us take care that we are not met with the retort that our willingness is so little that what it gives is of trifling value to the general interests of the community.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. T. WATERMAN.

Maidstone, May 25, 1860.

Anniversary Meetings.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual *soirée* and public meeting of this association was held on Wednesday evening (23rd inst.) at the London Coffee House.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., presided, and opened the proceedings with a reference to the losses the association had sustained during the year in the death of several of its warmest friends, especially Mr. Joseph Sturge and Mr. J. W. Harrison, of Wakefield. Mr. Sturge was present at their last anniversary, and it was very interesting to remember that he then expressed his growing conviction of the justness of the principles advocated by the society. But although some of the most liberal contributors to the cause had been taken away, there was reason to believe that the principles of the association were advancing. He trusted that the friends of the association would remove the difficulties now felt for want of sufficient funds, and thus enable the committee more fully to carry out the objects for which the society existed. (Hear, hear.)

The SECRETARY then read the report, which stated that though, as the result of an appeal issued after the last annual meeting, no great addition had been made to the list of annual subscribers, the committee had, nevertheless, received many encouraging proofs of attachment to the principles of the association, and in several cases from friends who had never before contributed to its funds.

It was very much desired, however, that the number of regular subscribers should be greatly increased. The work of the association during the past year has been confined exclusively to aiding necessitous schools conducted in accordance with its principles. Grants of money or school material had been made to forty-nine schools. In twelve cases grants had been made to aid in the establishment of new schools in places previously unprovided with the means of ancestral education; eight grants had been made to help in liquidating school debts; four grants for the purpose of augmenting the salaries of teachers; and the remaining twenty-five in aid of the current expenditure of the schools. In two instances, the committee had been called upon to render assistance to schools formerly receiving Government aid, but now again conducted on the principle of the association. The almost uniform tenor of the applications made to the committee from the rural districts was that of complaint of the severe and most unfair competition of schools receiving aid from the Committee of Council. In many instances, the schools aided by the association were originally the only means of education that existed in the localities where they were situated; and it was mainly owing to the successful course of these schools that others of an opposite character had been established. The report then made congratulatory reference to the reduction of the Parliamentary grant by 30,000*l.*, and the prospect of important changes in the Privy Council system. It was further stated, that the committee are anxious to extend the basis of the association, and to place it in a position which should make it equal in utility and in influence to any of the other great educational societies. If they can succeed in effecting this, they believe that they will be rendering a service to the cause of public education the value of which can scarcely be over-estimated.

From the balance-sheet it appeared that the receipts for the year were 769*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

Mr. ELT, in moving the adoption of the report and the re-appointment of the committee, contended that the placing of education under the control of the State was a degradation to education itself, and an extravagant system. The amount of work done was obtained at the greatest possible expense.

The Rev. JOHN BURNET, in seconding the resolution, sketched the progress of the Voluntary controversy during the last five-and-thirty years.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS said he was much struck in reading, as he had done, the reports of the various meetings of the educational societies which had been held during the last few weeks, at the expressions of alarm which had been heard at almost all of them. Not that there had been any failure of funds; nor that it was alleged that there had been any diminution of public interest in popular education; nor that the march of improvement had been stayed in respect to educational appliances: he believed that the reports in relation to all such matters had been highly satisfactory; but yet every bright prospect seemed to have been overshadowed by that dark cloud which was thought to be hanging over the existing system of State-education. And, looking at the matter from the State-educationists' point of view, he must admit that there were some grounds for the apprehension felt. This year was not yet six months old, but already several events

had occurred of very great significance in relation to the future operation of that system. In the first month of the year, the committee of the Privy Council issued two minutes which he thought in future years would be regarded as marking a great epoch in the history of the system. The first declared that their lordships could only vote money for building schools at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot, instead of 4*s.*, and that a much smaller sum would be voted for providing teachers' residences. That minute was accompanied by another by which all aid for improving, and extending, training colleges was cut off, and there was also given the ominous intimation that a reduction in the scale of expenditure had become imperative. Now it was not difficult to guess the quarter from which the committee of the Privy Council derived their inspiration, in determining on this important step, for a very few days afterwards Mr. Gladstone—a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had the courage to redress grievances, and to grapple with evils, as well as to lament them—(Hear, hear)—declared in his place in the House of Commons, that, under the existing system, we were making gigantic strides from the smallest beginning until the educational estimates had advanced to two millions per annum, and that those practically acquainted with the subject told us plainly that if we continued to act upon the rules now in force, no very long course of years would elapse before the two millions reached three millions, or a much greater amount. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether at the present time Mr. Gladstone might be designated a Peelite or not, but certainly he was not a Whig; and not long after this utterance of Mr. Gladstone's was the speech of the Whig Lord John Russell, at the meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, in which he, making just the same references that had been made at other educational meetings, to the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that great changes were about to occur, scarcely uttered a word of depreciation as to the direction in which they must take place. And then they had had the article in the Whig organ, the *Edinburgh Review*, which article not only accepted that conclusion, but kindly helped the committee of the Council and the friends of State-education, by pointing out the mode in which the desired saving could be effected. It was a singular circumstance that these occurrences had not been the result of any action on the part of the Voluntaries. They had not been besieging Downing-street, or flooding the House of Commons with petitions; on the contrary, there had of late been a comparative abstinence from the discussion of this subject. If a further change took place, therefore, it would come not as the result of any pressure from them, but of the inherent unsoundness of the system. (Hear, hear.) The fact was, that the Voluntaries, who were ridiculed for their predictions some years ago, were about to be avenged, if they had not been avenged already. (Hear, hear.) They pointed out distinctly that those things would happen which they were now authoritatively informed had happened; and what were then considered the theories of mere fanatics or impracticables had since been verified by actual facts. It was under these circumstances that the meeting was asked to pass the following resolution, which it is clear could not, with any propriety have been submitted to an audience some few years back, viz.:

That this meeting recognises the acknowledged failure of the Privy Council system of education, a proof that, no system of Government aid and support can accomplish the education of the children of the poorer classes of the people.

Now, let it not be supposed that this resolution, in advertent to the acknowledged failure of the Privy Council system, regarded the entire scheme as a failure. Unquestionably, the money which had been expended by the public since the system came into operation had effected great changes, and brought about some results on which even the members of this association might congratulate themselves. The failure lay here—that what had been done had been done by means of a wasteful expenditure, and that the results which had been realised had not been those which they were told would be brought about by the institution of the system. (Hear.) We had not got what was bargained for; and what had been obtained we had had to pay for at a cost enormously greater than would have been incurred had the education of the people been left in the hands of Voluntaries. (Applause.) They would perhaps remember that when the controversy on this question raged some years ago, their opponents, finding themselves fairly beaten by statistics in the matter of school accommodation, were driven back upon the statement that, although the amount of accommodation might perhaps not fall very greatly below the necessities of the case, yet that the quality of the education given in the existing schools was miserably bad. Well, notwithstanding that admission, the additions to school accommodation had been going on unremittently ever since; and he had heard, and he supposed they had all heard, of places where two school-rooms were erected where one would have been quite sufficient, and of other school-rooms, twice as large as the necessities of the case called for; and he had seen himself, in parishes which he had visited, that the new school, erected in great part at the public cost, had been one of the handsomest buildings in the place. That was an objection that might be passed over, perhaps, if they felt sure that these new school-rooms had been well filled, and had been the means of giving education to a much larger number of children than were previously receiving it, but he found it stated that in 1859, when there were 5,435 schools under inspection, which would have accommodated upwards of a million of children, there were in attendance

only 680,000, leaving a large margin of accommodation unused, and, in some cases, it could not be doubted, utterly uncalculated for. But, strange to say, while there seemed to be this surplus of accommodation, it was also stated that in many parts of the country there was still a great need for the assistance of the Government, for that a large number of schools requiring help had not yet been touched by the Government. The recent report of the Church of England Education Society, stated:—

There are some who are under the impression that the Parliamentary grants are so large and liberal, that such societies as this are almost superfluous. There can be no greater misapprehension. Not one-fourth of the schools of Great Britain have yet been brought into receipt of the Government grants. And those which have been, are, for the most part, the schools which, of all others, are the least in need of extraneous assistance; while the remaining three-fourths, with comparatively few exceptions, are those very schools—poor, depressed, and inefficient—which the society seeks to raise to the Government standard, but which, on account of their poverty and inefficiency, the Committee of Council will not aid.

The fact was, that under the present state of things it was the rich who were fed with good things, while the poor were sent empty away. (Applause.) This had been still further brought out by the mode in which the capitation system had been administered. It seemed that 50,000*l.* last year was spent under this head, and yet the *Edinburgh Review* said of the capitation grants:—

The general opinion is, that they have not to any material extent prolonged or increased the attendances, and it is certain that in some cases they have merely replaced local contributions, and that in others the condition on which they are granted, namely, that the school pence shall not exceed fourpence per week, prevents the managers from exacting from parents payments which they are well able to make. So that, instead of increasing the school fund, they substitute public assistance for private benevolence or parental duty.

Nor was this all, for it was undeniable that the class of children who attended these schools were to a very large extent just the class who were not in need of the aid of the Government. Allusion had been made to the British and Foreign School Society, and they would remember that many of the best friends of that society broke away from it years ago on this very question. They asserted that not only was Government aid not needed for the mass of the children occupying these schools, but that the extension of that aid would have an injurious influence upon them. Now, it had been reported by the inspector of the schools belonging to that very society, the Government inspector, that the great majority of the children attending in those schools, receiving Government money, were not the children of the poor, but of the middle classes. (Hear, hear.) There was a passage from Mr. Arnold's report which was highly curious in relation to this aspect of the question. [The speaker then read the passage from Mr. Arnold's report relative to female education, given in a recent number of the *Nonconformist*.] Thus while we were sighing over the want of servants who knew their duties, and were looking to these schools as helping to supply such a want, we were coolly told that these schools had been filled by persons of another class, persons who would want servants themselves, and who would presently echo the same complaints. If they also looked to the working of the pupil-teacher system and to the masterships as connected with it, they had still more serious facts brought out. One-third of the Parliamentary grant last year went to the pupil-teachers, and between 3,000 and 4,000 of them were admitted in that year, and yet it was stated that the masters themselves were beginning to entertain serious doubts whether these pupil-teachers were of any adequate use, and a proposal had been made to substitute for them the services of stipendiary monitors. But whether that were so or not, let them look at the present state of affairs in the over-production of masters. A supporter of the system, writing to the *Guardian*, says:—

To keep up a staff of 30,000 certified teachers, we only want a constant supply of 1,500. The apprenticeship of the pupil-teacher extends over five years. At present there are some 15,000 pupil-teachers, which number would furnish 3,000 candidates per annum for 1,500 situations. The number of pupil teachers must be limited to about 9,000, or we shall have each year some 1,500 young people, who have each been brought up at a cost to the country of about 100*l.*, lost to the cause of elementary education, and left at the age of eighteen or nineteen years on the hands of their parents, unprovided with any means of gaining a livelihood, or else to be competitors with the already not overpaid clerks, &c., for their subsistence.

Complaints had been frequently made, that not only were the masters, as a class, being multiplied to too great an extent, but that the masters were useless for many purposes for which they were required. Here were extracts from three speeches delivered within the last three weeks. In the first, Mr. Martin, a gentleman connected with an educational institution in London, says:—"There were a great number of schools in the country whose great want was competent men, but yet of such humble expectations and views as to be content with low salaries. The present training colleges could not furnish such men." Then they found the Dean of Carlisle, at the meeting of the Church of England Training Institution, saying that, while he did not believe that the supply of teachers exceeded the demand,

He thought that the quality of the masters and mistresses was not suited to the wants of the country, and that if another quality were prepared they would be readily taken up on every side. It was an undoubted fact that,

in many instances, the masters and mistresses were over-educated for the existing schools; and it rested with the Committee of Council to decide how they were to diminish the one and raise the other. The men most required were, not men possessing a superior knowledge of mathematics and the higher branches of education, but men of piety conversant with the art of teaching: for there were not a few instances in which the highest class-masters were by no means the best trainers."

The Rev. Mr. Alford, the principal of the same institution, brought the same fact with greater strength before the same audience, for he said:—

It is the duty of the principal to call attention to the difficulty found in obtaining suitable situations for masters under the present educational circumstances of the country, especially as it is to be feared that that difficulty is likely year by year to increase. It is right to train masters in sufficient numbers for our first-rate schools, but the master trained for such a school is scarcely the teacher for many small rural schools, where all is not only to be begun, but where, at the most, the rudiments of instruction are all that can be required, and the salary is low in proportion. It is well, then, to train masters for one class of schools, and those the highest, and not to consider also the requirement of the lower schools in the poorer districts, which after all need especially and have a peculiar claim on the pecuniary aid of the State, and require a teacher not so much highly educated as sound in Christian faith and elementary knowledge, able to impart such knowledge, and content with the circumstances in which his lot is cast? Schools under inspection in favourable districts have been raised to a high standard of excellence. But, for one such school as has been just described, how many schools are there throughout the country struggling against adverse circumstances, and thoroughly inefficient! How many districts are there where no school is to be found, but where a school for the poor and its rightly minded and rightly selected teacher would prove an inestimable blessing! This is the great want of the day, and how to supply it is worth the earnest attention of every well-wisher to his country.

These were amongst the latest additions to the long and melancholy chapter of "How not to do it," and having such facts in view, they were entitled to speak in the language of the resolution, and declare the State-system to be an acknowledged failure. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Williams then proceeded to consider the question in relation to religious liberty, and adverted to the circumstance that in many of the schools supported by public money attendance at Church Sunday-schools was obligatory. He concluded by saying that they were trying to develop, as far as possible, a spirit of self reliance, and it was because they believed that the willing earnest efforts of the people could accomplish what it was utterly impossible for Governments to effect, and would do more for religion and for education than any amount of State-aid, that they were Voluntaries in respect to both. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. RICHARD seconded the resolution, which he said needed no support from him after the admirable speech to which the meeting had just listened, and which he advised the committee of the association to print and circulate. He believed that the Government system of education had proved a failure, inasmuch as it had not accomplished the objects for which it was established. Especially it had not educated, and was not educating the children of the poor, but only of those who could well afford to pay for it themselves. It was consequently doing serious mischief, and really making the poor contribute for the education of those more favourably circumstanced. Some people seemed to imagine that Government grants were a species of benefaction, which reminded him of a Welchman and his dog who were buried for several days in a snow-drift on a mountain. When found, he related his sufferings to his friends, who inquired how it had fared with his dog all the time. The man replied that the dog had got on right well. It had a very long tail, and every day he cut a portion of it off and gave it to the dog to eat. The animal thrived and got fat upon its own tail. (Laughter.) So the Government in this matter of education were trying to fatten the people upon their own tails. (Hear, hear.) The object of this and kindred societies was to place this matter in its true light, and to teach parents that it is both their duty and their privilege to educate their own offspring with such assistance as the Christian public might be required in some cases to afford. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. C. REED moved the third resolution:—

That in view of the changes that are likely to take place in the system of public education in this country, this meeting earnestly appeals to the friends of education to give such an increased support to the Voluntary School Association, that it may be able to extend prompt and effective aid towards the establishment of new and the maintenance of existing schools."

He considered the Voluntary School Association to be a most valuable institution, which only needed to be more extensively known to be better supported.

Mr. ELLINGTON seconded the resolution, making a general appeal to the friends of the society to extend a knowledge of its principles and objects, so as to augment its means and increase its influence.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. W. J. UNWIN moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander, the treasurer of the society, as chairman of the present meeting, and to the Rev. J. Bunnet, for succeeding him in the office when he was obliged to leave the meeting. In doing so, Mr. Unwin remarked that although attention was being called to the Privy Council system, he did not anticipate that any material modification would be made in existing arrangements for a considerable time. Great efforts would be made to bolster up the system, and still there was ground for believing that the true method of education would ultimately

prevail, and that it would be seen to be the work of parents alone.

Mr. W. EDWARDS seconded the resolution, and it was cordially adopted.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, the proceedings terminated.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening in the Friends' Meeting House, Whitehart-court; Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., in the chair. There was a numerous and influential attendance. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. H. Pease, M.P., R. N. Fowler, Dr. Holgkin, Josiah Forster, Gerard Ralston, Dr. MacGowan (of China), Rev. T. Bourne (New York), W. H. Day (Canada), A. K. Isbister, R. Smith, John Mayfield, S. J. Abington (South Africa), Rev. John Ayliff (Wesleyan Missionary, Heald Town, Cape Colony), F. E. Fox, L. A. Chamerovzow, N. Tregelles, Peter Bedford, T. Harvey (Leeds), Passmore Edwards, W. Wilks, Joseph Thorpe, W. Dent, R. Alsop, Nah-nu-bohive-Gun (an Indian lady of the Ojibwa tribe), &c. &c.

Mr. F. W. CRESSON read the report, which stated that nearly a quarter of a century had elapsed since the Aborigines Protection Society was first instituted; but instead of the necessity for its existence having diminished during this long interval, the work which the committee had to accomplish was quite as formidable as it was when they first began to make known the wrongs of their aboriginal fellow-men. In connexion with the Hudson's Bay question their attention during the past year had been particularly directed to the Red River Settlement, where there exists a large, intelligent, and orderly population of Indians, half-breeds, and persons of European descent, a population which, from whatever point of view it may be regarded, has special claims upon English sympathy and justice. There is no doubt that the Government intend to constitute the valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan into an independent colony. The knowledge of this fact has made the committee anxious that the inhabitants of the Red River, whether Indians or otherwise, should at once be put in possession of all the rights and privileges of British subjects. They will thereby be enabled to exercise that control over their own affairs which it is desirable so remote a settlement should possess, and which will enable them to adopt measures for their own improvement and for the elevation of the uncivilised tribes by which they are surrounded, far more likely to succeed than if the Crown delegated absolute authority to a few officials. The report then described the steps which the committee had taken to bring the complaints of several Indian chiefs, who alleged that the Hudson's Bay Company had deprived them of their lands, before the Colonial Minister; and then referred to the Indian settlement which Captain Kennedy was now engaged in forming at the Lake of the Woods, and to which they had lent their best assistance. The state of affairs at Sierra Leone was still very unsatisfactory, no real improvement in the administration of justice having taken place, while periodical expeditions continued to be undertaken against the tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of the colony. The frequency with which these expeditions had taken place on the West Coast of Africa during the last few years satisfied them that there must be some radical defect in our policy towards the native tribes, and that whenever a cause of dispute arises between us and them, our representatives are too prone to resort to the use of arms, instead of first employing the milder methods of reason and justice, the influence of which is felt as much by uncivilised as by civilised communities. The report referred at great length to South Africa, especially to the recall and reappointment of Sir George Grey. After having called attention to a number of other important facts, this section of the report concluded as follows:—

It is enough that the chief of the Kaffir nation, which, in the words of General Taylor, is "now completely dispersed or subdued," have been deprived of their lands and their power. They must draw out the remains of their miserable existence on Robin Island, at once a prison, a lunatic asylum, and a lazaret-house. There they were lately seen by a gentleman who visited the island, who says, the only clothing they had upon them was a thin blanket; they imported strangers or slaves, and the once noted chief, Seydo, made clay ornaments for sale, by which he raised a little money to provide himself with a few things for his comfort. Neither the peace and safety of the colony, nor the plea of operating on the fears of other chiefs by signal severity of punishment, demand the infliction of so much degradation and wretchedness on chiefs whom our power has crushed; and who, if the wise as well as humane policy of Lord Glenelg, and of Sir Andrew Stockenholm, had not been thrown to the winds by those who followed them, and by the predecessors of Sir George Grey, might now be sitting at the table of this enlightened governor, instead of proving to the world that England has yet to acquire the Roman attribute of sparing the conquered. Well might the excellent and courageous Bishop of Cape Town exclaim, in addressing his flock, and speaking of the heavy physical calamities which have visited the land, "I dare not, I say, withhold my conviction, that these chastisements have been owing chiefly to our harshness and injustice, and want of sympathy, and neglect of the heathen around us, and especially upon our frontiers."

The Rev. JOHN AYLIFFE, Wesleyan missionary, of Heald Town, South Africa, moved the adoption of the report. He said he appeared before the meeting as a stranger, forty years having elapsed since he left the home of his parents in England to labour as a missionary in South Africa. At the time when he first landed at Algoa Bay all the trade between Table Bay and Port Elizabeth was conducted in a small barge, which came to the latter port two or

three times a year; but when he left the colony about three months ago, the bay was full of ships, and no less than sixteen millions of pounds of beautiful merino wool had been exported from that country to England. After spending about five years among the Hottentots, he removed with his family into the interior of Caffreland. There he found a tribe of people called the Fingoes, who had been driven thither by native wars, and who were then in a state of considerable bondage and oppression under their Caffre masters. Circumstances at length led them to revolt, and in consequence of the disturbances which ensued, he found it necessary to abandon his mission, and was at length instrumental in inducing the governor to allot them a portion of land within the protection of British law, to which the Fingoes retired, electing him as their missionary. As many as 16,400 persons availed themselves of this offer, and had since lived in a prosperous and thriving condition. (Applause.) When Sir George Grey became Governor of Cape Colony, he interested himself very largely in the condition of this tribe. He encouraged and fostered the establishment of an industrial institution, and had also promoted a plan by which the natives had secured to them the lawful possession of the lands which they individually occupied. 16,000 acres had been appropriated by the Government for the use of the people, and had been divided into compartments of four acres each; 6,000 acres had been distributed in this manner. (Applause.) In concluding his remarks, the gentleman urged the claims of the natives of that part of the world upon the kind consideration of the society. He said, the Cape Government was one upon which reliance could be placed; the Parliament was willing to aid the governor in all his benevolent measures, but they were short of men and short of means. He trusted that the efforts of the society would result in bringing the Caffre tribes thus cast upon their care under the influence of a happy Christianity.

Dr. MACGOWAN, of the American Embassy to Japan, said he felt himself highly honoured in being able to stand before an assembly in the centre of the metropolis of the world, to advocate the noble object which the society had in view. The more the society looked abroad the more it would find to do in protecting the less favoured races of the world. In doing this, it would be advancing the material interests of this country, as it would render unnecessary many of those costly expeditions that were from time to time sent out to the East. (Applause.)

China and Japan were legitimate fields for observation and sympathy, viewed in respect of the opium-trade and the coolie-traffic. At present Japan was free from the opium-plague, but China was so infected with it, and it had so thoroughly demoralised the natives that he had lost all hope of liberating that country from its baneful influence, except by the gradual efforts of native temperance associations and the preaching of the Gospel. He had travelled over hundreds of miles, through vast plains which used formerly to be covered with rice plantations, but which now were appropriated to the cultivation of the poppy. Japan however, happy in her isolation, had been hitherto preserved from the fearful calamity, though it was impossible to say how long she might remain so, as the Japanese were a sensual people, and the Anglo-Chinese would be very likely to carry the habit of opium-smoking amongst them, unless strong prohibitory measures were resorted to. The Coolie traffic was a difficult subject to grapple with, because the demand for labour in some of the tropical portions of the world was so great, and the population of China so dense, that it would seem at first sight an act of benevolence to remove the people to other lands which were in want of labourers. As the traffic was now conducted, it very much resembled the slave trade in its worst form—beginning with kidnapping its victims, then penning them up in barracoons like prisoners, putting them on board vessels where they were treated as slaves, and subjecting them to all the horrors of the middle passage. He exonerated the British and American Governments from complicity in that respect; but there were some foreign Powers that actually connived at the traffic. They must not trust officials, but they must see that the laws of their country were put into execution as far as possible for the protection of these people.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. ABRINGTON, in moving the second resolution, said he had encountered in many instances a prejudice against the institution, on the ground that it interfered with the legitimate work of missionary associations, but in many instances he had happily removed that impression. It had been said that the society discouraged colonisation; but, so far from that, it was most anxious to see it carried on on sound and righteous principles. He had seen many of the operations of missionaries, and he believed nothing could be more auxiliary to them than the labours of their society. After paying a warm tribute to the intelligence and devotedness of the mover of the first resolution to the missionary work, he said that in some respects he widely differed from him in the views he had expressed with regard to the Caffre war.

A great deal was to be said both on the side of the Aborigines and on the side of the colonists. No doubt the Caffres had been troublesome in their depredations, but it must be remembered that the colonists on the other hand had been going on systematically robbing the Caffres. (Hear, hear.) Year by year they had encroached upon their territory, and the Caffres retaliated—as it was natural to suppose they should do—by annoying the colonists as much as lay in their power. Those Caffres who had been driven into the colony on account of the famine, had been received with great kindness, and many things had been done to mitigate the horrors of that period of scarcity. During that period the colonists had pressed the Governor to take possession of British Caffria, on the plea that the Caffres were so weakened

and reduced in numbers that they would not be able to reconquer it. At that juncture the committee of the Aborigines Protection Society made an effort to avert the impending mischief. A deputation waited at the Colonial office, and presented a memorial on the subject to the Under Secretary for the Colonies. The Under Secretary disclaimed, on the part of the Government, any knowledge of an intention on the part of the Colonial Government to take possession of British Caffria. The subject was afterwards introduced into the House of Commons, and Sir E. B. Lytton gave exactly the same reply. Within two or three weeks of that period, a notice appeared in a Cape newspaper, inviting persons who wished to receive grants of land to make an application, as it was intended to grant some 200 farms, or about three hundred thousand acres of land to English settlers. This was speedily done, and other parties, also taking advantage of the thin end of the wedge being introduced into Caffria, followed, and squatted with their flocks and herds, all over the country. The result was what might have been expected. The Caffres, on finding that their land was thus taken possession of, began to return, and it was much to be feared they would prove very troublesome to the grantees. (Hear, hear.) The colonists of Port Natal some time ago had deemed it necessary to remove a large number of the natives, on the plea that there were too many in the country; at the same time they were importing coolies from the East Indies. This was a great injustice to the Caffres.

He hoped the day would come when not only the ministers of various denominations in their individual capacity, but all the great missionary institutions would hold out the right hand of fellowship to the Aborigines Protection Society. (Cheers.) He moved the following resolution:—

Having warmly commended the general objects of the society, this meeting would pass a special resolution in favour of the efforts which its committee is making on behalf of the struggling native of Western Africa, and of the remnant of Indian tribes in British North America, some of whom in Canada have strong claims on British sympathy, while others, residing far to the west, are endeavouring to raise themselves, and to take advantage of the changes which are taking place in those parts of the British dominions.

Mr. HENRY PEASE, M.P., seconded the resolution. He expressed his high appreciation of the practical services which the Aborigines Protection Society had rendered, and paid a special tribute to the labours of Dr. Hodgkin. He said that he had no doubt the society had been the means of saving many of its unhappy clients from the fate with which the aborigines in many parts of the world had been overtaken. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. ROBERT ALSOP moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—

This meeting desires to confirm the principle which this society was formed to advocate—viz., That it is the duty of Christians, in extending themselves over the earth, and bringing themselves into contact with its less enlightened inhabitants, scrupulously to abstain from doing them injury, but rather, by their practice, and by the benefits which they confer, to commend the holy name by which they are called, and to prove that true Christianity breathes peace on earth, and goodwill to men. In doing this, and in endeavouring to check the evil passions of their countrymen, the supporters of this society become the important coadjutors of those who are devoted to professedly missionary work. This meeting cordially encourages and promotes the diffusion of these sentiments throughout the kingdom.

He said it must be remembered that the Indian inhabitants of Canada were our fellow-subjects, and that, consequently, there was an especial call upon Englishmen to see that even-handed justice was done to them.

The impression had long prevailed that the tenure by which the Indians held their land was far from what it should be. He believed he was correct in saying that they were reputed minors in law, and therefore had no individual rights in the land; that they held it only under the different tribes, and that if the chieftains could be gained over the individual Indians had no personal resources. They were not permitted even to purchase land, except under very difficult and unjust regulations—namely, that the individual so holding land should profess the Christian faith, and should have attained to a certain amount of literary instruction. This was a most iniquitous and inoffensible law, and called for the interposition of all the friends of freedom. The Indians had remonstrated in vain, and at length their representatives met in council and resolved to depute one of the number as an ambassador to Queen Victoria for the purpose of obtaining redress for their wrongs. The person chosen was the niece and adopted daughter of Peter Jones, a native chieftain of the Chippawa tribe, who, some twenty years ago, visited this country, and addressed many public meetings, and he had great pleasure in introducing that lady to the assembly. Since her conversion to Christianity, through the instrumentality of the Wesleyans, she had assumed the name of Catherine Brown, and had married an Englishman of the name of Sutton. He sincerely trusted that her mission to this country would not be in vain; but that the Government might be influenced, in some way or other, to remove the injustice complained of. (Applause.)

NAH-NU-BORIVE-GUN, the Indian lady in question, then came forward and addressed the meeting in very good English. This she did in a very touching and plaintive manner. In tones low and tremulous, but remarkably clear and audible, she stated briefly the wrong under which the "poor Indian" suffered, at the hands of the "Indian Department." When the white people first went over they spoke to the poor Indians of their great mother, the Queen, and she had been sent over to make their grievances known to her. But she found it very hard to get near her great mother, and where the door was to see her she did not know. Then again she had been told that Queen Victoria had very little power. Whom to apply to she did not know. Her heart was drawn after her people, and though she might lose her home and her all, she could not quench the feeling in her breast. She had rather suffer with her people than enjoy the pleasures of this life. The address produced a marked effect upon the audience.

Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS was called upon to support the resolution. He said his object was to bring more precisely before the meeting the project for which their sympathy and support were claimed in the resolution. He could not hope to deepen the impression produced by the natural and plaintive eloquence to which they had just listened. One of the daughters of Hiawatha had appealed to them on behalf of her people; but he wanted to remind the meeting that there were no less than fifty tribes still scattered over the surface of a territory wellnigh as large as the whole of Europe. These tribes were disappearing like the snow in April; not so much crushed by the power of civilisation as consumed by its vices. (Hear, hear.) Their Indian friend had described, in a phrase more touching than any inscribed upon the ruins of empires, the hopeless subjection of her race. They had been handed over to a department, that is, to an authority without responsibility and without conscience. She had complained that the Queen was inaccessible, and that men of authority to redress her grievances could not be got to listen to them. The society which had convened this meeting would take up their cause, would procure for it a hearing by Government or by the House of Commons, and would demand that, if the Indian people could not be permitted to govern themselves in the land of their fathers, they should at least be governed with justice and kindness. (Hear, hear.) He therefore confidently appealed to the meeting to render increased support to the society; and especially to assist the project he had described.

The resolution was then carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW moved, and Mr. REYNOLDS seconded, the vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding to the vote, said he should be happy to do his best to aid their Indian friend in accomplishing the object she had in view in visiting this country.

The proceedings, which were sustained throughout with great interest, then terminated.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

On Thursday, petitions in favour of the abolition of Church-rates were presented by Lord Stanley of Alderley, from various places in Devonshire, Gloucestershire, and elsewhere; by Earl de Grey and Ripon, from Bradford, Yorkshire; and by Lord Taunton, from various places.

Lord LYVEDEN gave notice that on Thursday, June 14, he should move the second reading of this measure.

UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.

On clause 1, making the bill applicable to the whole country, an amendment, suggested by the Earl of DERBY, was adopted, to the effect that the clause should apply to the places named in a schedule annexed to the bill. Thus the principle would now be laid down, the noble earl observed, that this legislation was exceptional and only applicable to the places mentioned in the schedule, while the schedule needed not be passed at the present moment, so that there would be time for considering what places should be enumerated in the schedule. The clause thus amended was agreed to.

In clause 15, the Earl of POWIS moved the insertion of words making it unlawful to sell the site of a church in case there should have been interments in the vaults under such church. The object of this amendment was similar to that of the clause which was inserted by the House of Commons in the act which was now expiring. The Bishop of London should be the last man to wish to desecrate either churches or churchyards; but he pointed out that since the time of the Fire of London various public, as well as private, acts had authorised the sale, not only of the sites of churches, but also of churchyards. The bill, as it stood, would simply rest in very responsible persons the discretion of determining when the power given by Parliament should be exercised. The Bishop of WINCHESTER hoped their lordships would not adopt the amendment, which would, in fact, make the bill wholly inoperative. The amendment was eventually withdrawn, and the clause was, after some further conversation, agreed to; as was also clause 16.

On clause 17, which reserves the power to the diocesan to grant the use of any church which, under the operation of the bill might remain standing, to any denomination of foreign Protestants who might apply for it, Earl NELSON took occasion to say that he thought the clause would place the Bishop of London for the time being in a very invidious position, inasmuch as he might, in accordance with its provisions, be called upon to decide as to what denominations of foreign Protestants he would give the use of the church or refuse it. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY expressed a hope that the right rev. prelate would not abate one iota of the clause, which in his opinion was greatly in favour of true religious freedom. It had ever been the desire of the Anglican Church to be in communion with the Reformed Churches of the Continent, as was shown by the writings of Archbishop Usher and the late Archbishop Howley. After some further conversation the clause was agreed to, as were also clauses up to 26.

On clause 27, vesting the property in the demolished churches in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked whether, under this section, there would be any possibility of pulling

down St. George's-in-the-East? (Laughter.) The clause was agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE LIEUTENANCY OF LONDONDERRY.

The Earl of BELMONT called attention to the recent appointment of Mr. Acheson Lyle, Receiving Master in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of the County and City of Londonderry, and asked for explanations.

The Earl of CARLISLE defended the appointment, and explained the circumstances under which Mr. Lyle had been nominated. The noble earl contended that, as there was no resident peer in the county eligible for the office, the Irish Executive was perfectly justified in appointing Mr. Lyle, who was a gentleman qualified by social position and property for the office.

The Earl of LEITRIM had not a syllable to say against the personal qualities of Mr. Lyle; but he denied that the treatment of the Earl of Derby by Liberal Governments furnished any precedent for what had been done in this case, and asked whether liberality meant that no man who opposed the Government of the day, however high his station, eminent his worth, or great his property, was to be appointed to the lieutenantancy of a county. The noble earl was not satisfied with appointing Roman Catholics to every post of honour or emolument; he must needs appoint Ultramontane Papists.

Under the mask of liberality he sought to establish a despotism of the worst kind. The noble earl said if his character would not speak for itself it was not worth defending. But the country was worth defending, and the question came to this: were they to have the Government of Queen Victoria or that of the Pope? These were the grounds on which he would address their lordships. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He rejoiced at those cheers. He trusted the House would lend him their patience, for he would require it. (Laughter.) Mr. Lyle's selection for the office of lord-lieutenant of a county was not an isolated case.

The noble earl had made equally objectionable appointments for Queen's County, Wexford, and the county of Cork. He had also appointed Mr. Tenison to the Lord-lieutenancy of Roscommon.

Lord GRANVILLE suggested that the present discussion, as carried on by Lord Leitrim, was disorderly, as there was no distinct motion before the House. This opinion was corroborated by several noble lords on both sides of the House. Ultimately, Lord LEITRIM agreed with the suggestion, and expressed his intention of bringing the matter before the House in a proper form.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to nine o'clock.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

On Friday, the Commons having been summoned, the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Consolidated Fund (9,500,000*l.*), Oxford University, Marriages (Extra-Parochial Places), Common Lodging-houses (Ireland), and a number of private bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl St. Germans, and Viscount Sydney.

Their lordships then adjourned until Monday, the 4th of June.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.

[We subjoin a fuller report of the debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 22nd, than we were able to find room for in the Postscript of our last number.]

Mr. W. BAXTER said he trusted it was not necessary for him to disclaim any hostile or unkindly feelings towards those persons who were the recipients of this grant. He should be the last man in the House to say a word against a body of ministers whose religious opinions were largely identical with his own. The House would be aware that this grant was made to Presbyterian and Unitarian ministers in the North of Ireland, and now amounts to nearly 40,000*l.* per annum. It differed from all other grants in this respect—that if a minister could obtain a very small congregation, and raise from them 35*l.* a-year, he was thereby entitled to be placed on the estimates for the ensuing year. Consequently, the grant went on increasing and extending just in proportion to the ability of any clergyman to collect a certain number of people, and to raise a small sum of money. It had often been to him a matter of astonishment that a large, wealthy, and respectable denomination should continue to receive these grants, to which much odium attached, and, in regard to which, even charges of imposition and fraud had been made. He objected to the grant on three grounds. First, he held it to be financially wrong; and, next, he objected to it on principle, believing that, as long as this grant went on, as at present, the House could not consistently stop short of subsidising all denominations; and then, thirdly, he objected to it because it had been productive of disastrous consequences to the recipients themselves. He might, perhaps, be told that the grant had been given in lieu of tithes to the ministers of Ulster, and that they had, therefore, a right to it. But he had investigated the matter, and the result was he had come to the conclusion that no facts existed to warrant the conclusion. There was no particle of evidence to support the allegation. Dr. Reid, the historian of the Church, said not a word about it. The fact is, it was not as Presbyterians, but as clergymen of the Established Church, that these ministers enjoyed the tithes. The Marquis of Londonderry, in the memoirs of his brother, Lord Castlereagh, gives the true explanation of the

matter. "The Scottish colony," says he, "was accompanied by its ministers, who, by a comprehension and connivance, dictated by the necessity of the times, were put in possession of the tithes of the parishes of which they were ordained pastors. It does not appear that their title to the tithes was ever strictly legal; but they certainly enjoyed them with the consent of the bishops, and continued to be thus supported until after the death of Charles I., when they were deprived of them by the Commonwealth." At the restoration of the monarchy they were deprived of any pay whatever, and from that time to 1772 they were wholly dependent on the free-will offerings of their people. William and Mary, no doubt, renewed the gift, and placed it on the Irish Establishment; but then it was only for 1,200*l.*, and even should we admit a contract, it is only one for that amount, and not for 39,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) But this was not all; in little more than a year after the new patent was granted, the Irish Parliament passed a resolution declaring "that the pension of 1,200*l.* per annum granted to the Presbyterian ministers in Ulster is an unnecessary branch of the Establishment." The Queen, Dr. Reid informs us, continued the grant in spite of this Parliamentary vote against it; but that she had no great zeal in the matter is proved by the fact that for some time before her death the *Donum* was actually discontinued by the Irish Government. And, further, even so recently as the year 1729, a deputation was sent to London for the purpose of inducing the Government of George II. to restore the English, or additional bounty, as well as pay up the arrears for the years during which it had been suspended. Archbishop Boulter, who seems to have been very friendly towards the Presbyterians, gave the deputation a letter of introduction to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, which was alike creditable to his candour and liberality. As the archbishop would, no doubt, be well instructed by those whose cause he was advocating, as to the real state of the case, there is one sentence in his letter which we think of great importance. Speaking of the arrears due to the Presbyterian ministers, he adds, "They are sensible there is nothing due to them, nor do they make any such claim, but as the calamities of this kingdom are at present very great . . . it would be a great instance of his Majesty's goodness if he would consider their present distress." Well then, it might be asked what was the nature and reason of this payment. He replied that the history of all the transactions in regard to it, the deputations, and memorials, and increases from the reign of Queen Anne to the death of George III., most conclusively prove it to have been neither more nor less than a reward for political services. (Hear, hear.) Or, as the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Dublin last year more mildly stated, it was given "on the ground of public policy." Did any one doubt this? Then let me ask why, when George III. renewed the grant in 1772, it was placed in the annual estimates, under the head "secret service money?" Why has Lord Castlereagh, in endeavouring to alter the mode of distribution in 1799, entitled his scheme "Plan for Strengthening the Connexion between the Government and the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster?" Why, even Dr. Killen himself, the eloquent defender of this vote, used these remarkable words:—

In proposing this new scheme of endowment for the Irish Presbyterian Church, it would seem that Government was chiefly actuated by those purely secular considerations which ordinarily have weight with prudent and calculating statesmen. Presbyterian ministers were now, to a great extent, dependent for subsistence on the voluntary contributions of their flocks; and, to maintain their popularity, they were sometimes strongly tempted to take the lead in political movements of very questionable expediency. An increase of the Royal grant would place them in more independent circumstances in relation to the people, so that they would be less likely to give any countenance to the spirit of faction or sedition. It was expected that the State, at the same time, would thus increase its own direct influence over the spiritual guides of an important section of the population of Ireland. In their arrangements for the augmentation of the grant, it is plain that the leading statesmen of the day aimed at the political subservency of the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster, and, when impartially estimated, their motives were as destitute of piety as of patriotism.

He held in his hand a very curious little pamphlet, one extract from which would save his troubling the House with statistical memoranda of his own. He begged the particular attention of the House to it, and he made no apology for doing so; for he felt confident those who did him the favour to listen to the sentences he was about to read would admit that his case, as far as the failure of the present system is concerned, really requires not another word of argument as an illustration on his part. The pamphlet to which he alluded was entitled, "Pastoral Provision; or, the Income of the Irish Presbyterian Clergy Shown to be Insufficient; with the Proper Means to be Adopted for its Augmentation." By the Rev. Wm. Oliver, of Dunluce." The following was the contents of one of the chapters, and it was not a little suggestive:—

Evils of Insufficient Support: Large proportion of our clergy unmarried—Dangers. Imperfect attendance on Church courts—Effects. The almost total extinction of original literature in our Church. Secularisation of the clergy—Effects. Poverty originates suspicion of dishonesty—Efforts to maintain integrity. Danger of the cessation of the ministry among us. Removal of the gentry to other communions. Pulpit services want in variety of information, from inability to procure books. Temptation to relax in discipline.

The following extract was one of the most remark-

able, and it was the only one he would read. Mr. Oliver said:—

In looking over the Government return for the year ending 31st March, 1854, what an extraordinary picture does it exhibit of the depressed state of our ecclesiastical revenue! And this evil originates directly in the cause already assigned. This document, I would remark, is one of those yearly returns required of every minister, with a view to his being entered upon the Parliamentary estimates for endowment. It is a certified record given by him of the number of families that compose his congregation, and of the amount of stipend and other sources of emolument enjoyed or received by him during the previous year. It is, therefore, in the highest sense, authentic, and of the greatest value in ascertaining the exact sums contributed by our Church. In analysing this document, a very painful exhibition of parsimonious dealing towards the clergy at once flashes upon the eye. The facts disclosed are so discreditable, that it may be thought highly imprudent to publish them. . . . I know that in dissecting this document, I will appear odious in the sight of many. Be it so. Are we to allow the gangrene to fester for ever: and is there no man to rise up sufficiently fearless and honest, to probe it to the bottom, though it should touch the unfortunate victim to the quick? Presbyterianism is now, if ever, in a position to do its duty. It has remained in this land over two centuries? and, if in its infancy still, I ask, when is it likely to be released from its leading-strings? I will avoid making long comments. Let facts speak for themselves. And if parties get angry, let them disprove my statements, or turn their wrath into the right direction. If they have been guilty of causing this actual state of matters, that is no fault of mine, and why should they be ashamed of their own production? These tables tell us that, in connexion with the General Assembly, apart from Unitarians, Covenanters, and other minor sects, there are about 450,000 adherents, paying, as nearly as I can reckon up, 18,748*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Now, we have a perfect right to consider each individual as the object of ministerial attention. Infants have to be baptized, and attended to when sick; youths catechized and trained in the Sabbath school, and the aged prayed with and exhorted; and, what is the amount contributed by each individual? Exactly twopence a year, or considerably less than one farthing per week, and this, be it observed, even including the large-hearted, and, in many instances, princely liberality of Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, and other influential towns. That is, for every week's service, preaching on the Sabbath, and pastoral duties on other days, congregational visitation, catechising, celebration of marriages, attending funerals, visiting the sick, addressing public meetings, and numerous other minor requirements, we are presented by each person with the magnificent sum of one-fifth of a penny weekly. Here is the brand of disgrace engraven upon our foreheads, that has made us a gazing stock to the English Volunteers, the Irish Roman Catholics, the noble spirits of the Free Church of Scotland, and, in short, to every denomination of Christians on this and the other side of the Atlantic. But I grow sick of these calculations; and I merely introduce them to expose the palpable absurdity, that our people give as much as they are able towards the maintenance of their pastors. In looking over the same document, the following facts appear:—The average stipend of each minister is 40*l.* per annum. In the whole assembly, consisting of 467 congregations, there are but 69 self-sustaining. Besides, there are no less than 146 congregations that pay their ministers from 40*l.* to 30*l.* a-year; 127 that contribute between 20*l.* and 30*l.*, or little over the keep of his horse, notwithstanding the Government screw of the 35*l.* qualification, and 39 that actually give below 20*l.* a-year! We have thus arrived at the astounding conclusion, that, in a Church composed of 467 congregations, on the most liberal view of the case, there are 357 that only give a partial support, leaving their pastors to eke out the necessary means by farming, merchandise, or any other worldly employment they please.

The extract was quite sufficient, in his opinion, to show the result which had been brought about by the system of giving a State subsidy. He asked the House to compare that result with the case of Scotland. Seventeen years ago there was a disruption of the Presbyterian Church in that country, and since that time the Free Church had contributed a sum not very far short of five millions sterling for religious purposes. (Hear, hear.) In Ireland, since 1799, the sum contributed for the support of the clergy had positively decreased. Adverting to the terms of his motion, the hon. member said he did not ask the House to take any extreme or unusual course. On the contrary, he submitted that he was asking the House to act in accordance with precedent. For generations there had appeared on the estimates a vote for Dissenting congregations in England. The vote had produced the same disastrous results as were now produced in Ireland. The noble lord the member for the City of London, when Prime Minister, at once removed it from the estimates, and he believed the congregations affected by it had had occasion to thank the noble lord ever since. Within the last few years the House had abolished the *Regium Donum* for the Independents of Scotland, and that body had benefited by the transaction. (Hear, hear.) He was not, however, asking the House to do for Ireland what had been done for England and for Scotland. What he asked was that the Presbyterian clergy in the north of Ireland should be placed on the same footing as the clergy in British North America—namely, that the grant should be gradually abolished, and should cease with the lives of the present recipients. This was a very moderate proposal; it interfered with no vested interests, and would simply provide against any increase of the grant, and for its final extinction. An hon. friend of his had objected to the resolution as it then stood, adding that pensioners, like consecrated emeralds, never died; but that only showed the moderation of his proposal. He submitted it with confidence to the consideration of the House. If they adopted it they would take a course which would strengthen Presbyterianism in the north of Ireland, and have, he believed, the immediate effect of raising the salaries of the clergymen

connected with that body, besides putting an end to a system which, he believed, no statesman in the House imagined would be permanent. He begged to move—

That the House is of opinion that the grant now annually made to Nonconforming ministers in Ireland (commonly called the *Regium Donum*) should cease, and be extinguished as speedily as is consistent with the just expectations of the recipients; and, with this view, that no further grant be made on account of "new congregations," nor to any existing congregations after the present ministers thereof shall have ceased, by death or otherwise, to be the ministers of such congregations.

Mr. F. CROSBY said he had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He believed it was the very best mode of settling the long-voiced question of the *Regium Donum*. His hon. friend had clearly shown that it was not to the advantage of the ministers themselves that the grant should be given, and that by doing so, the House said, in fact, to the congregations, that it was not their duty to provide for their pastors, although every one admitted that it was their duty to provide for their own household. He believed that by removing the grant the House would throw the duty where it ought to be. He would ask what right had the House, as representing the United Kingdom, to tax the whole people in order to provide salaries for a small portion of the inhabitants of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) They could not set up the plea that they belonged to the Established Church of Ireland, or to that body which included the largest number of the inhabitants. Looking at "O'Donoghue's Parliamentary Companion," he found that, although many hon. members were against interfering with regard to what had been already done for the State support of religion, there was almost an unanimous opinion against new grants of money to any denomination whatever. Under these circumstances, he trusted that a large majority would assent to the motion, and that the House would stand by the broad ground of not voting any further sums out of the public purse for the support of any religious denomination whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CONNOLLY said he rose to move an amendment omitting all the words of the resolution after *Regium Donum*, and substituting the words "should no longer be expended to the annual criticism of the House, and that having been duly sanctioned by the opinion of the House for a lengthened period, it ought to be placed on the Consolidated Fund." (Tropical cheers from Mr. Williams, and other members behind the Treasury Bench.) He hailed with some pleasure those derisive cheers, showing, as they did, the scant knowledge of this subject of those from whom they emanated, and, as applicable to it, the small amount of their Parliamentary lore. The *Regium Donum* had been granted, and continued to be granted, from motives of high policy, and the high and honourable conduct of the body on whom it was conferred had fully justified its wisdom. He respected the Presbyterians of Ulster for their noble and consistent Protestant feeling. From the time of William III. till now they had never failed to maintain the honour and dignity of the Crown, and the interests of religion, and the justice and policy of the grant had, in consequence, been recognised by successive statesmen of the highest order in that House. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman concluded by moving his resolution as an amendment.

Mr. DAWSON seconded the amendment, and expressed a hope that the House would maintain in its integrity the grant of the *Regium Donum*, which was almost coeval with the settlement of Ulster. As a matter of mere bargain the State had been a gainer by the grant. He had recently had a proof of the respect of the Presbyterian population for the law, for, in watching the Spring Assizes for the county of Londonderry, which he had the honour to represent, he found that although the calendar was overburdened, and the number of Presbyterians in the county exceeded 120,000, only one Presbyterian was prosecuted to a conviction, and that for a trivial offence. Great credit ought therefore to be given to the Presbyterian ministers for the care they took of the spiritual instruction and moral culture of the people. On a recent division on the subject of this grant, of the 165 representatives for Ireland only two recorded their votes against the endowment. The Roman Catholic body did not regard this vote with disfavour, and he, for one, was prepared to support and defend these endowments, as well as the other religious establishments of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CANNONWELL spoke as follows:—

It seems to me that the House is desirous of coming to an early division on this subject. (Cheers.) In the first place I appeal to the hon. member for Donegal not to resist in his amendment, for which he could scarcely find a second, and which, if carried, would not, I think, advance the cause he has at heart. (Hear, hear.) I hope my hon. friend the member for Montrose will not think me disrespectful if, in compliance with the wish of the House, I observe great brevity in answering the argument he has brought forward. (Hear, hear.) I think that argument was of the fairest and most candid description, and raised the whole question in the plainest terms. But I must add that all who are not prepared to carry out the voluntary principle to the utmost cannot give their support to the motion of my hon. friend. He states that the object of the grant was based upon three grounds—the first being finance. That speaks for itself; and if the public consider that the benefit derived from the grant is not worth the moderate sum of 40,000£, then I must admit that part of the argument. But it appears to me that weightier considerations ought to prevail. My hon. friend says, in the second place, that this is a matter of universal endowment. The shortest reference to the history of this grant shows that if there be a case in which a grant ought not to be withdrawn, the present deserves the serious consideration of the House. It is admitted by my hon. friend that when

these parties originally went to Ireland, in the reign of James I. and Charles I., they were in the actual enjoyment of the tithes of the benefices they served. But during the Commonwealth, when they refused to change the oath of allegiance, they were sentenced to what was then considered to be a severe punishment—they were going to be transported to Tipperary (laughter), and vessels were in readiness at Carrickfergus to take them off. According to the historian of the age, in the time of Henry Cromwell's lieutenant—Henry Cromwell being himself of a mild temper—they had an easier time of it. But he remonstrated with them for not changing their religion, on the ground that they were receiving 100£ a year from the Government. They said, "We have to give you no thanks for that, for it is a very poor compensation for the tithes you have deprived us of." Changes took place in the position of the Presbyterians in both countries. Suffice it to say that Charles II. gave them this *Regium Donum*, which on the first landing of William III., and before the battle of the Boyne, was confirmed to them by that Sovereign. It was increased, and by George I., for loyal services performed, and so went on until 1803, when it came under the special consideration of this House, and when the arrangement now in substance acted upon was made. That was reviewed in 1831, and under strict rules it was administered, as I believe, with great advantage to the country. (Hear, hear.) I think that a sufficient answer to the second part of my hon. friend's argument—that this is a branch of a universal endowment. In not disturbing what has existed in substance from the time of the Commonwealth to the times of the Restoration and the Revolution, you can hardly be said to be consenting to a universal endowment. You cannot upset things that have been established by a precedent of that kind without involving serious consequences, which the House would do well to consider before it takes this step. The third argument of my hon. friend was, that the grant, in his opinion, was very injurious to the recipients. I have had the honour of communicating on that subject with the Moderator of the Synod of Ulster, who appears to me to be a better judge than my hon. friend of what will be the result of the withdrawal of the grant to those whom it concerns. (A laugh.) My hon. friend spoke of the extreme poverty of many of the ministers; but surely the worst remedy for poverty would be to take from them the only part of their annual income which is drawn from a permanent and reliable source, and leave them dependent on that small part which is fluctuating and uncertain. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend also pointed in the course of his argument to the Free Church of Scotland. Now, I do not believe that that institution, for which I have the highest respect, holds the voluntary principle. (Hear, hear.) I had the honour of being well acquainted with Dr. Chalmers, who delivered eloquent lectures in this metropolis in favour of endowments, and I believe he held that principle to the end of his days. (Hear, hear.) Although the clergy of the Free Church have been compelled to sacrifice endowments in their own case, they still hold the principle that they are legitimate for religious purposes. Then, as to the Maynooth grant, at an earlier period of the session the House showed its determination to maintain that grant, and we may reasonably hope that in the present case as well the House is prepared to adhere to the established practice, and not to open the question of general ecclesiastical establishments. (Hear, hear.)

(Continued on page 432.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29.

A second telegram from Naples announces a popular rising at Palermo, and an attempted bombardment by sea and land by the Neapolitan troops.

The entrance of Garibaldi into Palermo was expected.

The news of his defeat by the "official despatches" is false.

[The following are the official despatches referred to:—

NAPLES, May 28.

The Sicilian bands are leaving the troops of Garibaldi, who have been again beaten at Piana, having had many killed and many taken prisoners. The insurgents lost also one cannon, and are in full flight, being pursued by the Royal troops beyond Corleone.

The provinces are tranquil, and the Revolutionists are discouraged.

VIENNA, May 29.

The official *Donau Zeitung* publishes the following telegram, dated Naples, May 27:—

"The bands of Garibaldi have been totally routed. Garibaldi himself is endeavouring to embark. The rebels accuse each other of treachery."

TURIN, May 29.

The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes a despatch from Naples announcing the arrival of an English steamer at that place, which brings the following news:—

The insurgents have entered Palermo. A considerable portion of the population have risen against the Royal troops. The city is bombarded by sea and land. The bombardment commenced on Sunday morning, and it appeared that the firing continued at the time of the steamer's departure.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the speech delivered by M. Fould, Minister of State, at an agricultural meeting at Tarbes. After having shown the material progress which has been obtained, the Minister Fould said:—"The economical course which has recently been inaugurated will create a fruitful era of wealth and prosperity." M. Fould recalls the moderation of the Emperor shown after the late war, and said:—

The moderation in the past is a certain guarantee for the future. The Emperor has several times proclaimed

that he only wished to ensure to France the rank which belonged to her.

M. Fould advises people not to be led away by the feeling of uneasiness which parties are strenuously endeavouring to spread.

Notwithstanding the events which disturb some States, notwithstanding the agitation and mistrust which those parties attempt to excite in the public mind, France, quite and prosperous, can devote herself with safety to public works. She knows the Emperor to be strong enough to inspire all with respect for her rights, and to be too loyal a neighbour and too faithful ally to menace the rights of others.

It is asserted that the solemn entry of the division Bazine has been adjourned, as the Emperor will be absent from Paris at the end of this week.

NORTHERN ITALY.

The debate on the treaty for ceding Savoy and Nice was still in progress in the Turin Chamber, on Monday. On that day many members spoke—one of them, Signor Anrelli, so vehemently that he was silenced by a vote of the Chamber. The Chevalier Bioncompagni defended the treaty from a legal point of view, and contested the opinion of Signor Ratazzi, who said that Count Cavour had substituted the aggrandisement of the Kingdom of Sardinia in place of the independence of Italy. He explained that the Tuscan autonomy is not in opposition to the unity of Italy, and further proved that Nice is not Italian. The Minister Farini, in reply to Signor Berti, contended that the policy of France has not changed since the peace of Villafranca, and stated that the annexation had been made since then. The Minister also said—"In signing the treaty I have the profound conviction of performing a most useful act in favour of Italian independence."

There was no doubt the treaty would be approved by a large majority.

It is now positively stated that the Chevalier Duke of Modena has established his headquarters at Ostiglia, and that an army of 30,000 Austrians is collected in that tract of land known as the Mantuan districts. Marshal Vaillant, it is stated, will not return to France before the 20th of June, being desirous to superintend the complete evacuation of Northern Italy by the French troops.

THE LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Lancashire Reformers' Union, was held yesterday afternoon in a committee-room of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Mr. George Wilson was in the chair.

Mr. Alderman GOSNEY moved:—

That this meeting witnesses with great satisfaction the steps taken by the House of Commons to maintain inviolate its right to determine the sum of taxes to be levied upon the people, and pledges itself to support the House by every means in its power.

Mr. ASHTON, of Darwen, seconded the motion.

Mr. RAWLINS, of Liverpool, moved:—

That the various branches of the Lancashire Reformers' Union be recommended to renew their public meetings, to adopt petitions for presentation to the House of Commons immediately after the recess.

Mr. Rawlins said he had it upon the very best authority, that the Ministry would do in this matter whatever the House of Commons wished. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Alderman HARRY, of Salford, seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. PLATT, of Oldham, heartily concurred in all that had been done by this Union, and hoped that the rest of the country would be as much awake upon this question as was the district to which he belonged. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. WILSON moved a vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston, Mr. James, and Mr. Bright, for their speeches in Parliament on Friday night. Dr. WATTS seconded the resolution, and it was carried with acclamation.

J. BRIGHT, Esq., M.P., then addressed the meeting, and spoke for about forty minutes.

He attributed mainly to the abstention of the House of Lords from interference with questions of finance that harmonious co-operation which had so long existed between our representative body and our privileged legislators. Such a step as that now taken by the House of Lords was hardly on record, and if the people now did their duty, he ventured to say such a step would never be heard of again for a very long period; but if the people failed now to resist, it was extremely likely we should witness a similar interference almost every session. A privileged order of rulers was only to be restrained from acts of tyranny by this most effectual check, the consciousness of danger to its own existence. (Cheers.) It was our duty, therefore, to stand by the Government, as aiming, as of course he did, that the present Cabinet had no desire to be known in history as the feeble Ministry that surrendered without a struggle those rights of the Commons, which had been maintained for centuries, and which lay at the very foundation of English freedom. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright had not concluded when the reports left.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer in today's market, coastwise and by land-carriage. Good and fine samples were in fair request, at full price; but inferior qualities changed hands slowly, at a late rate. The show of foreign wheat was moderate. For all kinds, the inquiry was much restricted; nevertheless, we have no chance to notice in price. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, but not cheap. We have to report a dull sale for barley, at Monday's decline in value. There was very little doing in night. Prices, however, were supported. For oats, the inquiry was somewhat restricted, at Monday's current. Beans and peas were in fair request; but flour was a dull inquiry, on former terms.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cymro's letter is a little premature. We will reserve it for insertion in case the Bill should pass as it stands—but we hope it will be modified.

"J. E. W."—We cannot at a moment's notice answer his question.

"S."—It is better not to print such things. Notoriety is what the parties in question covet.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE summary rejection of the Paper-duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords has been followed by the formation of a Constitutional Defence Committee, to support the Lower House in defending its privileges, and to arouse public feeling on a question which, as Lord John Russell says, affects the most essential functions of the Commons. In a forcible address "to the people of the United Kingdom," the Committee remark, in reference to the right of the Commons to hold the purse-strings—"Once lose this time-honoured privilege, and you will never regain it. Year by year your representatives may struggle to relieve you by lightening or readjusting the burden of taxation, and year by year the Lords may contest the remission of every existing impost, and of every tax which the exigencies of the country in peace or in war may hereafter impose upon you, and year by year you will see your merchants, and manufacturers, and traders paralysed in their operations, whilst the Lords are leisurely debating whether, with an expenditure of seventy millions and an ever-increasing army and navy, any further remission of taxation can be permitted." Meetings are to be held in various parts of the metropolis, and in other towns, and it will be seen that the subject has been taken up with great energy in Manchester. There is reason to believe that Ministers will be guided in this matter by the wishes of the great majority of the Commons, who, in their turn, will act in accordance with outdoor feeling. We can only reiterate the advice of the Constitutional Defence Committee—hold meetings, petition, agitate—and, above all, impress your determination upon your representatives in the House of Commons.

The fate of Sicily is now trembling in the balance, and the latest telegraphic news leaves us in a state of painful uncertainty. Interest is now concentrated upon Palermo, which oft-bombarded city is again exposed to another storm of shot and shells. Garibaldi is there, having fought his way through all opposing forces to the heights around the city. His entrance was the signal for a popular rising, and a bombardment of Palermo by sea and land, which had not terminated when the last telegram left. Ships of war and artillery are the best allies of Francis II.—they cannot mutiny—but Neapolitan troops can; and upon them, after all, the decision must rest. That they can face the force that Garibaldi has under his command is difficult to believe. Whether the gallant General is, according to official accounts, totally defeated, and "endeavouring to embark," or by the aid of revolted Neapolitans in possession of the capital of Sicily, a few hours will probably inform us.

The lengthened debate in the Turin Chambers the cession of Savoy and Nice has revealed a

spirit of patriotism and independence which promises well for the future of Italy. The Parliament will no doubt accept the treaty, but under strong protest. Whatever further territorial changes are in store, no Italian Minister, after this remarkable expression of public opinion, will venture again to bargain away any of the soil that owns the sway of Victor Emmanuel. Count Cavour has himself given a public pledge that if he could liberate Venetia by sacrificing one span of Italian territory, Genoa, or Sardinia, or whatever else, he would indignantly reject such an exchange. The next demand of France for "compensation," if such there be, will not be so easily satisfied as in the case of Savoy and Nice.

M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, has been delivering a speech at an agricultural meeting, with a view to re-assure Europe of the moderation of the Emperor, who, we are informed, is "too loyal a neighbour, and too faithful an ally to menace the rights of others." "France," he says, "quiet and prosperous, can devote herself with safety to public works." Perhaps the best guarantee of the pacific policy of the Emperor, for at least some time to come, is the present sacrifice of revenue incurred by the reduction of duties on raw materials.

In the East the political sky is clearing. All the reports of the concentration of Russian troops and transports on the outskirts of Turkey are formally denied at St. Petersburg; while from Constantinople we learn that the Porte has promptly disposed of the imperious demands of the Czar by sending three commissions into the provinces of the north and south of the Empire, Roumelia, and Syria, to institute a regular inquiry with regard to the complaints of the Christians.

We give elsewhere reports of the annual meetings of the Voluntary School Association and the Aborigines Protection Society. At the former a strong body of evidence was furnished as to the injurious working of the Privy Council system of education; and the latter witnessed the novel spectacle of "a daughter of Hiawatha" pleading on behalf of the suffering Indians of our Canadian colonies.

On Monday the Master of the Rolls gave his decision in the celebrated case of the Attorney-General v. Gould, which raised the question of the power of a Baptist church to substitute open for strict communion. His Honour, finding upon the evidence produced, that it had been customary for each congregation to regulate its own practice on the questions in dispute, and that the deed contained nothing restrictive of this power, decided that the plaintiff had failed to make out his case. Sir John Romilly further offered to make a declaration that the full members of the congregation had power to admit persons to communion professing certain articles of the Baptist creed, or simply dismiss the information. The defendants wisely and consistently preferred the latter course, and the information was dismissed without costs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

We cannot more fitly commence our Notes of the Parliamentary week, than by proffering to Mr. Baxter, the hon. member for Montrose, our heartiest thanks for the efficient manner in which he discharged, on Tuesday se'nnight, the duty he had kindly undertaken in reference to the question of the Irish *Regium Donum*. The scope of his resolution was extremely moderate, although comprehending all that high principle could be held to demand. The speech with which he introduced it was able and convincing—clear in its arrangement, cogent in its facts and arguments, and lively in its style—unquestionably the best speech we have had on the question for many a year. Thanks, also, are due to Mr. F. Crossley for the courage, earnestness, and power he displayed in seconding the motion. These speeches were replied to, but not answered. Indeed, Mr. Cardwell's reply was miserably weak, and could hardly have given much satisfaction to his friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who loudly complains of the increasing amount of our Civil Service expenditure. For if there are many items of outlay which Ministers justify by reasons no stronger than those put forward in defence of the *Regium Donum*, retrenchment is clearly out of the question. The sum and substance of what was urged in support of this annual grant was that it is distributed for the purpose of bribing the Presbyterians to loyalty—of subserving "a high political purpose." If there was any other argument it was this—what has been, ought to be—a notable plea, assuredly, for economical reform! But if Government and the Ulster Presbyterians were worsted in argument, they took their revenge in the division. Almost all the placemen, a large troop of Irish members, the

whole of the Conservatives present, and too many Liberals whose professions and whose constituencies might have taught them better, swelled the majority to 217, while the minority numbered but 58 votes. We purposely refrain from comment—the facts will be carefully scored down in the memory of many—and will turn up again some day, to the excessive discomfort of many a member who either neglected his duty or went with the Government. Not an incident will be forgotten. The whole of the facts are written with sympathetic ink, which the next General Election will warm into distinct legibility.

On Thursday, Lord Palmerston moved the appointment of a Select Committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon the Bill to Repeal the Excise Duty on Paper, and to report thereon to the House. The motion was agreed to without discussion; and, after a brief interval, the report was presented, being a copy of the entry in the Lords' journal of proceedings, which records the rejection of the measure. Lord Palmerston then gave notice that on the morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to search the journals of both Houses of Parliament, in order to find and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills imposing or repealing taxes. Accordingly, on Friday afternoon, the noble Lord moved to that effect; but, in doing so, abstained himself, and besought the House to abstain, from entering, for the present, into any discussion. His advice was not adopted. Sir John Pakington briefly intimated his concurrence in the propriety of the step proposed to be taken; and Mr. Edwin James, regarding all precedents in favour of immediate action, called upon the Government to declare their intentions. Mr. Digby Seymour claimed a fuller representation on the Committee of the independent element of the House, and urged the necessity of proceeding to act without delay. Mr. T. Duncombe moved a very ingenious amendment, to the effect that the House had learned with regret that the further progress of the Bill passed by that House for the repeal of the Excise duty on paper has been postponed by the House of Lords for six months, and that the House was of opinion that so soon as the state of public business permitted, Parliament should adjourn to November next, when another opportunity would be given to the Lords to consider whether the said Bill could not be then advantageously agreed to. Mr. Whalley seconded this amendment, which seemed to commend itself to Mr. Bright, who, in an able and impressive speech, moved the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, in order to give an opportunity for a full and fair discussion. Lord John Russell, however, objected to the amendment, as trenching upon the prerogative of the Crown, and vindicated, in a tone that proved he was ill inclined to trifle with the question, the motion of Lord Palmerston as fittest for the occasion. Both amendments were then withdrawn, the motion was agreed to, the Committee was decided to be formed of twenty-one members, nineteen of whom were then nominated, and two more are to be added on the re-assembling of the House. We have discussed the policy of this proceeding in the article below.

Two other topics claim brief notice. On Thursday Mr. Laing asked for a vote on account of the Civil service, amounting to £400,000. Votes on account are unjustifiable except on grave emergencies. They commit the House to an expenditure without allowing it to discuss details. They also encourage Ministers to postpone the estimates until it is impossible to consider them with care. In this case, however, the fault of delay lay more with the House than with Ministers. Six nights wasted over the Reform Bill, on which there was no division, went far to deprive Government of the opportunity of pushing on their estimates. Mr. Laing's motion was carried by 135 to 109 votes. So far, Ministers had their way. But in order to get it, they had to diminish their vote of account to a sum which will only carry them over to the middle of June. They cannot well ask for a repetition of the irregularity—they must therefore pass their estimates in order to obtain necessary supplies. But June is appointed for getting the Reform Bill through Committee. The *Times* says, both things cannot be done in the time—the Reform Bill will have to go to the wall—perhaps never to be revived—and it talks of the measure as already defunct, and waiting only a decent burial. We shall see. The *Times* is in the habit of treating its own wishes as future certainties—but is as often wrong as right. We shall see, as we have said. For our part, we do not believe a word of what the *Times* rejoices to announce so confidently.

A discussion on the bribery cases at Wakefield and Gloucester brought out some curious and instructive phenomena. It appears that the

Commissioners at Wakefield refused to certify certain of the witnesses against the legal penalties attaching to the acts of bribery they disclosed in their evidence. The Attorney-General, in obedience to an Act of Parliament, means to prosecute Mr. Leatham and Mr. Charlesworth, the two candidates, and six of their most prominent friends. Whereupon the lawyers all affirm that a prosecution can only proceed in violation of a well-understood compact—a view of the case in which Mr. Bright, Mr. Leatham's brother-in-law, concurs. The Attorney-General, however, is inexorable—will relinquish the prosecutions only in obedience to an express resolution of the House—and says that, by declining to follow up the steps it has already taken, the House will be guilty of a solemn mockery, and lay itself open to the charge of organised hypocrisy. Here the matter rests. The debate cannot be read without pain.

THE SEARCH FOR PRECEDENTS.

We are not by any means dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Commons up to now, towards the vindication of their privileges. They seem to us to have set out in the right spirit, and on the right track. Their first step was purely formal—but its very formality indicates an apprehension that grave work may have to be done, and, therefore, should be begun in a judicial spirit. We will not even find fault with Lord Palmerston for the bald manner in which he moved the appointment of a Committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords. It may be that, having, as leader of the Commons, a task to perform for which he had no relish, he discharged his duty as drily as he could. But it strikes us as specially befitting the occasion. The bare motion was, after all, more to the purpose than it could have been made by any prefatory speech. It looked, at first sight, weak and superfluous. But just because it would have been both as an isolated motion, it was all the more significant as the beginning of a process. It was like saying "We are about to enter on a course in which it will be unsafe to take anything for granted." It was, in fact, the technical initiation of what may hereafter expand into a solemn constitutional trial. So formal was it, that some members laughed at it as a joke. They might have reflected that when men seriously contemplate an undertaking the issues of which they have reason to think will be unusually momentous, they usually lay the basis of their proceedings in a formality that, although ridiculous in ordinary life, is requisite to satisfy the strict demands of law.

It having been ascertained that the Bill for Repealing the Excise Duty on Paper, originally proposed to Parliament by the Crown, and sent up by the Commons to the Lords after repeated divisions, has been virtually rejected by a large majority, Ministers proposed as the next step a Select Committee to search the journals of both Houses for precedents. We think this proposition in every way preferable to that of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who, observing that the vote of the Lords did not formally get rid of the Bill, but only postponed the second reading of it for six months, asked the House to pass a resolution to the effect that Parliament ought not to be prorogued until the question should be finally disposed of, but should be adjourned from time to time so as to admit of a farther discussion by the Lords at the date fixed by their own resolution. The proposal would, no doubt, have baulked the intention of the Peers without trenching upon their privileges—but it would have left altogether untouched the relative rights of the two Houses in regard to matters of taxation. It might, perchance, if agreed to, have saved the Paper-duties Repeal Bill, but it would not have settled the constitutional question raised by the vote of their Lordships. And this, after all, is and ought to be the primary concern of the Commons. Their privileges are the sacred inheritance of the people. They are bound by the strongest obligations to transmit them unimpaired to posterity. They could not, with propriety, allow a question of privilege to be set aside even if thereby they could practically check-mate the Upper House. What imposts shall be maintained and what abolished, is a very minor and temporary question compared with that of "Who has authority to maintain and abolish them—the Commons or the Lords?"

Presuming, as we have a right to do, that the step recommended by Ministers is preliminary only, and is not intended as a blind for doing nothing, we approve of it in every way. In the first place, it is in conformity with the usual practice, in such cases, of our Parliamentary ancestors, who, certainly, cannot be suspected of any lack of earnestness. In the next place, it solemnly transfers the dispute from the hands of the Queen's Government to those of the House of Commons, thus elevating it beyond the region of party into that of constitutional law. It has

now ceased to be a Ministerial question. It has been formally relegated to a higher tribunal. All the prominent statesmen of the House are expressly committed to deal with it as becomes its importance. We feel relieved that the future is not in Lord Palmerston's hands—can hardly be determined by personal or party considerations. The House itself is the fittest guardian of its own rights—and by moving for a Select Committee, to comprise twenty-one of its most conspicuous members, the noble leader of the House virtually said, "This is a matter which may be found to touch your honour—and you only are competent to dispose of it."

Again, we like the proposition, because it imposes upon the Committee a careful historical study of our best Parliamentary times. They may search in vain for an exact parallel of the case before them, but they will not search long before they discover several cases vividly illustrating the spirit which animated the Commons of elder times in their differences with the Lords on questions of taxation. They will find no precedent, we think, for treating the matter lightly—nothing to justify the laughter of the younglings. Possibly, history may serve to brace their nerves—and from solemn converse with their forefathers, who were not of a yielding mood, it is hardly probable that they will return more disposed to allow a glaring innovation to be established without sturdy opposition. Happily, they will have placed before them several noble examples—notable instances of what the House of Commons thought of such matters when engaged in the grim but necessary work of laying the foundation of our present liberties. Moreover, most of the men who are committed to this task are closely identified with the honour, the repute, and the power of the House of Commons. The very Conservative members of the Committee, we believe, would deprecate a party triumph at the expense of any portion of the House's prerogatives, and would care less about ephemeral interests than any serious derangement of the balance of the Constitution. Certain it is, as Lord John Russell remarked on Thursday night, the importance of the question at issue cannot well be overrated. A due sense of its importance will not be impaired by a careful study of Parliamentary precedents. The Committee will, as it were, touch their mother earth, and, like Antæus, we trust, will rise all the stronger from the contact for the work before them.

Of course, we take for granted the seriousness of the proposed step. Indeed, we have a guarantee for it in the character of most of the men nominated as members of the Committee. Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Bright, are names which, if there were no others commanding our confidence, would assure our minds against any levity in the mode of dealing with this question. The House has ample power, as Lord John reminded it, to vindicate its own privileges. And it will not fail for want of wise and patriotic guidance. It is on the right track. Calmly and dispassionately it addresses itself to its duty. The formality of its proceedings is more threatening to the Lords than the most passionate violence of debate. We hope, we believe, that the Commons will bear themselves worthy of their ancient renown. If so, they will have the eager, the almost unanimous support of the country at large. If not, although no immediate outburst of indignation may ensue, judgment will be treasured up against them, as well as against the Peers, for that day, not perhaps far distant, when the Commonalty of the United Kingdom will demand the restitution in full of all their ancient, but long obsolete, rights.

THE PAPAL DIFFICULTIES.

It is said that the Duke de Grammont, the French Ambassador at Rome, has informed his Imperial master that, in the opinion of all intelligent and attentive spectators of the grand struggle now going on in Southern Italy, the maintenance of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the temporal power of the Pope, "is absolutely and visibly impossible." The Paris paper which had the boldness to give publicity to this report has indeed received a warning, but the official communiqué is couched in language that indicates its substantial truth. It is at least certain that the affairs of the Papal Court have reached so perilous a crisis as to require the presence of the French Ambassador at the Tuileries.

It is an ominous circumstance that the supreme Head of the Catholic Church should be increasingly absorbed in the maintenance of his temporal power, and that the course of events, and the blindness of his advisers, is week by week divesting him of his remaining influence as an Italian sovereign. The firmest friends of the Papacy are the waning despotisms of Southern Europe. His "Apostolical" Majesty of Austria

finds it necessary, in order to avert revolution, to undo bit by bit the work of the Concordat, which promised to insure to the Romish priesthood undisputed sway over his subjects. On the other hand, the King of Naples, who had almost pledged himself a few weeks ago to send a garrison to Rome, is now engaged in a death-struggle for the safety of his own throne.

Those who might have helped to prop up, for a time at least, the tottering Court of Rome have been excommunicated and alienated. *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. It would have suited the interests of Victor Emmanuel to have come to an understanding with the Roman Pontiff to guarantee to him the territory he now holds, on condition that the Romagna was legally made over to form part of the new Italian kingdom. But the Pope, though unable to recover that province by force of arms, has endeavoured to stir up a priestly rebellion in Central and Northern Italy. One after another of the dignitaries of the Church in Central Italy have, in obedience to orders from Rome, refused to take part in the religious ceremonies in recognition of the authority of the King of Sardinia; and in commemoration of the constitutional charter. In a secret note the bishops were required, in the exercise of their sacred ministry, to demand entire liberty, and "never to cede before the violence of the civil power," and, in the event of coercion being exercised towards them, "to retire to Rome to await better times." In Italy, where the clergy are the paid servants of the State, such contumacy could not be tolerated. The Turin Government have resolved to put down ecclesiastical insubordination. The Archbishop of Pisa is now in custody in the capital, the Bishop of Piacenza has fled, and legal proceedings have been commenced against the Bishops of Imola and Faenza, and the Vicar of Bologna. Church and State throughout Northern and Central Italy are at open feud; and it is quite possible that Victor Emmanuel may find a repudiation of the spiritual supremacy of the Pope to be the easiest solution of these difficulties, especially as the great body of the clergy sympathise with the people.

The last chance of resuscitating the desperate fortunes of the Papacy lay in the genius of General Lamoricière. That hope is fast expiring. This able French officer needs but two things to enable him to reorganise the Papal army—time and the power of the purse. Austrian recruits and Irish sympathisers are arriving too late. Lamoricière has been unable as yet to exorcise the spirit of discontent, to reconcile the jealousies of Swiss and Romans, and to drill his 20,000 men into a state of discipline. Yet already the success of Garibaldi in Sicily threatens greater peril south of Rome than impends from the north. The appearance of the vigorous French general in Rome has disturbed the ancient regime which has quietly fattened upon the resources of the State. Peculation and jobbery have risen in self-defence, and the Cardinal-Secretary has issued an order of the day denying the authority of the new commander to interfere with the administration of the army! The Peter's pence that have been so liberally subscribed in Ireland, Belgium, Southern Germany, and Austria, to place a new sword in the hands of the Pope, seem to be mysteriously intercepted on their way to the military chest. The General, finding himself thwarted and flouted by those who hold the purse-strings, has threatened to throw up his commission in disgust, if he has not already done so. The result shows the sagacity of the Emperor Napoleon in allowing the Orleanist General to attempt the resuscitation of the Papal army. The reputation of Lamoricière is already nearly used up in striving to overcome an impossibility.

Without an independent force of his own, the Pope finds himself still in the hands of his hated protector. The French army still occupies Rome, and, although the convention for its retirement has actually been signed, there are no indications that it is on the move. It is almost pitiable to see the Head of the Catholic Church vainly writhing in the toils of the French Emperor, and, with each struggle, only getting more inextricably involved. Such a spectacle of the utter incompatibility of the union of secular and spiritual power and the confusion that follows has rarely been seen. While the Pope sits aloft in a state alternately of dreamy abstraction and fretful impatience, Antonelli and the College of Cardinals wrangle rather than deliberate over State affairs; and while split up into factions, each pursuing its separate interest, combine only to prevent the lay General—the expected saviour of the Papacy—from obtaining any ascendancy in the Government! It is remarkable, too, that the Italian Cardinals, though the most numerous members of the Sacred Conclave, are losing their influence. The Italian character of the Papacy is departing, and with it what remained of moderation in counsel. The chief advisers of His

Holiness are now the foreign Cardinals, who, it is said, "have gradually formed a kind of Ultramontane party around the Pope," and inspire him with distrust alike of the Emperor and their own Italian colleagues. Under these circumstances the Duke de Gramont may well predict the speedy downfall of the temporal power of the Court of Rome.

It is easy to believe that Pius IX., with his strong feeling against Napoleon, would prefer flight to Benevento, or any other neutral city, or even the French suggestion of a Romish bishopric at Jerusalem, to sinking down into a mere vassal of the Emperor. His temporal power has cost him dear—for it has been the means of changing the present Roman Pontiff, whose mild character and pious tendencies, at one time seemed eminently to fit him for that position, into a cruel despot and a crazy hypochondriac.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 429.)

Mr. CONOLLY expressed his willingness to withdraw his amendment.

On the question that the amendment be withdrawn, an hon. member on the Ministerial side cried "No," and it could not, therefore, be withdrawn. Being put to the House the amendment was negatived, and the House divided on the motion:—

For the motion	58
Against it	217
Majority against the motion	—159

REFORM BILL.

On Thursday Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that on the motion for going into committee on the Reform Bill he would move as an amendment a resolution, to the effect that in the opinion of the House it would facilitate legislation if the House were to proceed by resolution to determine what should be the provisions of any bill to amend the representation of the people. (Hear, hear.)

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE PAPER-DUTY BILL.
Lord PALMERSTON moved the appointment of a select committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords with relation to any proceedings upon the bill to repeal the excise duty on paper, and to report thereon to the House. The motion was agreed to without discussion, and the committee proceeded forthwith to discharge the duty delegated to them.

After an interval of a few minutes, Lord Palmerston appeared at the bar and presented the report of the committee, which was read by the clerk at the table. It stated that the committee had inspected the journals of the House of Lords, and it recited the terms in which the rejection of the Paper-duties Bill had been recorded.

Lord PALMERSTON announced, amid cheers from the Ministerial benches, that he would, the next evening, move for a select committee to search the journals for precedents as to the practice of the two Houses on the subject.

REFRESHMENT-HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.

On the report of the committee on the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses Bill various new clauses were brought under discussion. Clauses moved by Mr. HARDY, imposing penalties for harbouring constables, on drunkards guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour, and on drunken and disorderly persons refusing to quit licensed houses on request, were agreed to.

VOTES ON ACCOUNT.

Mr. LAING moved that the House should go into Committee of Supply in order that the sum of 400,000*l.* spread over ten items, might be granted on account. He said that a sum of 1,400,000*l.* would be required to prevent the overdrawing of accounts on the supposition that the House sat late in August, and that the estimates were late. He only asked 400,000*l.*, but that sum was absolutely necessary to carry the public service over the Whitsun holidays.

Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Williams, Mr. Walpole, and Sir Stafford Northcote objected to the proceeding as irregular. Lord FERMOY said no special case had been made out, and the principle acted on was bad. Lord HARRY VANE thought Mr. Laing's proposal reasonable.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted that the proposal was a small one, but the precedent which the House was called upon to make, he remarked, was very large, and the House, meeting the question frankly and fully, ought to express its opinion on the question of the Speaker leaving the chair. If the House placed this confidence in the Government, would Ministers, he asked, pledge themselves that the House should have a fair and timely opportunity of exercising its constitutional right of criticising the estimates?

Lord PALMERSTON said there was a financial necessity for this vote, a Parliamentary authority being wanting for the application of money, and there was nothing unconstitutional in asking for a vote on account for the civil service any more than for the army or navy. The delay of the estimates was no fault of the Government; and with respect to the engagement desired by Mr. Disraeli, he remarked that it would derogate from the power of the House, which had in its own hands the means of controlling the estimates.

Sir FRANCIS BARING supported, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON opposed the motion.

On a division the motion was carried by 135 to 109; and the House going into committee votes were taken, on account of printing and stationery,

30,000*l.*; county courts, 25,000*l.*; Irish constabulary, 22,000*l.*; education in Great Britain, 100,000*l.*; consular abroad, 54,000*l.*; prisons, &c., 20,000*l.*; sundry temporary commissions, 12,000*l.*; slave trade, 12,000*l.*; civil contingencies, 54,000*l.*; Dublin police, 7,000*l.*

THE NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

Mr. KINOLAKE asked whether the Swiss Confederation persisted in asking for a conference of the Powers with regard to the annexation of Southern Savoy, and, if so, whether her Majesty's Government were assisting the Swiss Confederation in making that demand.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had received a despatch from the British Minister in Switzerland, stating that the Swiss Confederation did still ask for a conference of the Powers in regard to the neutral parts of Savoy. Her Majesty's Government supported that demand, and, unless the Swiss Confederation themselves abandoned it, they would continue to give that support.

LORD CLARENCE PAGET.

Mr. LYON, who had addressed a private note to Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, stating that he intended, on going into Committee of Supply, to call attention to a rumour that the noble lord was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Green and Co., when the rotten gunboats were built, said that, in noticing the subject, he disclaimed all personal feeling, his object being merely to give Lord Clarence Paget an opportunity of making any explanation which might be due to himself and to the department to which he belonged.

Lord CLARENCE PAGET said that the rumour was utterly without foundation. For many years past he had held a share (alas! but a very small one) in certain ships of Messrs. Green and Co. trading to Australia and India, but no share in the shipbuilding concern. When, in 1857, Sir Charles Wood, then First Lord of the Admiralty, invited him to join the board, he declined on the ground that he felt he could not consistently with his duty accept office while he held an interest in a shipping firm. When the present Government was formed, Lord Palmerston offered him the Secretaryship to the Admiralty, and as he had in the interim, and previously to bringing under notice the manner in which her Majesty's ships were built in the Royal dockyards, sold his shipping shares at a considerable loss, in order that it might not be said that he was influenced by any private considerations, he found himself in a position to accept the office. (Loud cheers.)

HOME-MADE WINES.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution was agreed to, after debate, granting an Excise-duty of 6*d.* 5*s.* for a license to be taken out by every maker of "sweets" or made wines, or of mead or metheglin, for sale, or by any dealer who shall sell the same in certain quantities.

SIR JOHN BARNARD'S ACT.

The often adjourned debate on the second reading of Sir John Barnard's Repeal Bill, was resumed, and closed on Thursday. Mr. BENTINCK moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that the repeal of the old statute would promote gambling on the Stock Exchange. Mr. HANKEY said the statute interfered with really honest transactions, and the Solicitor-General insisted that its stringency led to evasion. Mr. HUBBARD and Mr. MALINS supported, while Mr. BOVILL and Mr. HENLEY opposed the second reading. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 181 to 58, and the bill was read a second time.

GAME LICENSES, &c.

In committee on the Excise and Assessed Taxes Act the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed resolutions that persons should be allowed to take out game certificates at 2*l.* 4*s.* for half the season, and for bringing deer under the operation of the game laws. After an irregular debate the CHAIRMAN repeated progress.

The Locomotive Bill was read a second time.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Piers and Harbours Bill, Mr. PAUL moved that it be referred to a select committee. Mr. M. GIBSON supported the motion, and after some debate the motion was agreed to.

Sir J. DUKE obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish at Smithfield, in the city of London, a metropolitan market for meat, poultry, and other provisions, and for other purposes.

The House adjourned at ten minutes past one o'clock.

CONVOCAION.

On Friday, Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether her Majesty's Government had advised the Queen to sanction the sitting of Convocation in the provinces of Canterbury and York for any other than the ordinary purpose of adjournment?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the Queen had sanctioned the sitting of Convocation for the purpose of considering the canon whereby parents were prohibited from standing sponsors to their children.

THE LORDS AND MONEY BILLS.

Viscount PALMERSTON moved that a select committee be appointed to search the journals of both Houses of Parliament, in order to find and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several descriptions of bills imposing or repealing taxes. He should not himself enter into any discussion, and he trusted that the House would see the propriety of likewise abstaining till the committee had made its report. The House would then be equally compe-

ted to debate the matter with the additional advantage of being in possession of the facts. He proposed that the committee consist of nineteen members, namely:—Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Walpole, Lord J. Russell, Mr. E. Bright, Sir G. Grey, Sir John Pakington, Sir James Graham, Mr. Henley, Mr. P. Bouverie, Colonel Patton, Mr. Massey, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Bright, the Attorney-General, Sir H. Cairnes, Mr. More O'Ferrall, and Sir Wm. Heathcote.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON admitted the propriety of the course now adopted, which could not compromise the future course of the House, especially after the announcement made previously by the noble lord, that it was not intended to place the two Houses in collision.

Mr. E. JAMES said all the precedents of their own House were in favour of immediate action, and he called upon the Ministry to declare definitely what they intended to do. It was due to the honour of that House, and to the dignity of the Government, that the future steps intended to be taken should be made known.

Mr. DROBY SEYMOUR demanded that a larger infusion of the independent element of the House should be placed on the committee. He also contended that the House was already in possession of precedents sufficient to authorise them to proceed without delay.

Mr. T. DUNCUMBE said that the Lords had not strictly rejected the repeal bill, they had only postponed it for six months. Let the House meet again in November, and then see under fresh circumstances if the House of Lords would not pass the bill. He moved, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that the House learned with regret that the further progress of the bill passed by that House for the repeal of the excise duty on paper had been postponed by the House of Lords for six months, that the House was of opinion that so soon as the state of public business permitted, Parliament should adjourn to November next, when another opportunity would be given to the Lords to consider whether the said bill could not be then advantageously agreed to. There were other reasons arising out of the state of affairs abroad, why the House of Lords should not trifle with a great constitutional question. The late proceeding of the Lords was wanting to that House, and in that light the people of England were beginning to view it.

Mr. WHALLEY, in seconding the motion, said that the question was one between the House and the Government. He for one had voted for the tenpenny income-tax in direct consideration of the repeal of the paper-duty.

Mr. BRIGHT said that if party considerations were not in the way even members opposite would feel that the House was placed in a painful position. He urged that the question was one of the highest importance. During the lifetime of the oldest member no such event had occurred, and the question was one which had sunk deeply into the minds of the people. The rule was, that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed the repeal of a tax in his Budget, it had been considered a matter of course that it should be repealed. Although as yet there had been no great expression of public opinion, he warned the House that in a few days general dissatisfaction would be manifested. With respect to the committee itself, he believed that any committee of nineteen would institute a most impartial inquiry, but he complained of the vague terms of reference, and observed that had he had the drawing up of the order of reference, he would have had a more searching and more definite inquiry. He trusted that honourable gentlemen opposite would give a serious and impartial consideration to the subject, because he believed that there was no precedent to be found for the Lords rejecting a money bill and repealing taxation for which a substitute had been provided. The whole question of the expediency of the Paper-duty had been fully argued on the motion of Sir William Miles, and the House of Commons had affirmed the repeal of the tax by a majority of fifty-three. He (Mr. Bright) complained that the noble lord (Palmerston) had not done justice to the question, and he moved that the debate be adjourned till next Thursday, in order to give an opportunity for a full and fair discussion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not underestimate the importance of the question, which involved the most essential principles of the constitution. As it appeared that there were precedents which were said to bear out the course pursued by the House of Lords, the object of the Government was to afford the House the fullest means of information, so that, whilst vindicating its own privileges, it might walk in the paths of the constitution. It was therefore undesirable to restrict the terms of the order of reference to the committee, but they ought rather to give it the widest powers. With respect to the amendment of the hon. member for Finsbury, the House could not constitutionally accede to it, for it trenchanted upon the undisputed prerogative of the Crown to prorogue Parliament. The motion of his noble friend included everything, without pledging the House until it was in a better condition to decide upon its future proceedings.

After some further debate, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. DUNCUMBE withdrew their amendments.

The original motion for a committee was then agreed to.

On a motion that the committee consist of nineteen members,

Lord PALMERSTON promised, on the re-assembling of the House, to propose additional members from the independent sections of the House.

After some discussion it was decided that the committee should consist of twenty-one members, two

additional to be taken from the independent section of each side of the House. The nineteen names placed on the paper were then agreed to.

THE BRIBERY AT WAKEFIELD AND GLOUCESTER.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked if, in consequence of the bribery and corruption reported to prevail at elections for the city of Gloucester and the borough of Wakefield, her Majesty's Government had anything to propose upon the subject, if not by what right and for what purpose he (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) had delayed the issue of new writs to those places?

Mr. M. MILNES thought the suspension of the writs was having a salutary effect in those boroughs; but at the same time he thought that it was undesirable to prosecute Mr. Leatham and Mr. Charlesworth.

After a few words from Mr. Collins, Mr. D. Griffiths, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Malins, Mr. E. James, and Mr. Mellor, expressing an opinion that a prosecution of those gentlemen would be a violation of the compact under which those gentlemen gave their evidence,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he was bound to obey the act of Parliament, and however much he might respect the humanity, forbearance, and kindness of the several appeals addressed to him, they did not relieve him from the obligations of his duty as a public functionary. If any direct resolution should be proposed for the avoidance of farther proceedings, he should most gladly acquiesce. But the House had already taken steps which if it did not follow up, it would be guilty of a solemn mockery, and lay itself open to the charge of organised hypocrisy. He had plainly no other course but to prosecute those who were the greatest culprits, according to the decision of the Commissioners.

Mr. BRIGHT defended the conduct of Mr. Leatham before the Commission, and stated that the fullest disclosures had been made on the faith of the certificates being granted. Although they had been withheld he could not conceive that the Attorney-General would continue the prosecution.

Sir G. O. LEWIS defended the course of the Government, and thought that as the House of Commons had already expressed an opinion that the parties should be prosecuted, it would have a very injurious effect now to advise that no prosecution should take place. He thought it would be far better to leave the matter in the hands of the Attorney-General. If any hon. member wished the writs to be suspended for a longer period than during the present Parliament, he might bring in a Bill for that purpose.

THE PROPOSED RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Mr. DILLWYN asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to press the Census Bill in its present form as regards the mode of ascertaining the religious profession of the population, or whether they proposed to alter the Bill in that respect; and, if so, in what manner?

Sir G. LEWIS said:—

I do not think it a convenient course in general to anticipate the debate on a Bill which is in progress through the House. I hope, therefore, I shall not be considered as acting disrespectfully towards the House if I decline to enter into a discussion of that question. I will only say that the proposal with reference to the religious returns to be obtained at the Census was deliberately made, and that I do not see any practical difficulty in the way of its being carried out; but if the House should be of opinion that it would be an infraction of religious liberty (hear, hear) to impose a penalty on the refusal to answer the questions with regard to the religious denomination of individuals, and if it should be wished to make a distinction between that particular and the other particulars to be collected at the Census, I would not be unwilling to make that distinction. (Hear, hear.)

IRELAND AND FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

In reply to a question from Mr. O'Donoghue, Mr. CARDWELL stated that the recent proclamation to the people of Ireland was merely a friendly warning against infringing the Foreign Enlistment Act.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NAPLES.

Mr. BOWYER called the attention of the House to a recent despatch from Mr. Elliott, at Naples, which he declared to be an insult to the King, and asked whether the Government contemplated Mr. Elliott's recall, or a remonstrance to him, which he contended was absolutely necessary to place our diplomacy upon a proper footing.

Lord PALMERSTON, in an eloquent and extremely energetic speech, defended the conduct of the Government in its relation with Sicily and the Pope. He stigmatised the Government of Naples as entirely a Government of the police system, in which all constitutional laws had given place to unmitigated tyranny. The conduct of our authorities in giving shelter to persons who had escaped from the fangs of the police, was, in his opinion, not to be censured.

After a few words from Mr. HENNESSY, in condemnation of the spirit of hostility which the Government had displayed towards Naples,

Mr. P. O'BRIEN, as a Roman Catholic, entered a warm protest against the remarks which had been made by Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Hennessy. He looked upon the Neapolitan Government entirely as an abomination, which he trusted would be shortly destroyed for ever, though he should have rejoiced if it had been through any other medium than General Garibaldi.

DEFECTIVE GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.

On the motion of Sir F. SMITH, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances which had caused the alleged defective state of a considerable number of the gun and mortar boats and vessels of the Royal Navy.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT obtained leave to bring in two bills, one to amend the Friendly Societies Act of the 20th and 21st Vic., cap. 102; the other to amend the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, with regard to sales and compensation for land, by way of annual rent-charge.

The Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Bill was committed *pro forma*.

The Spirits Bill was read a second time.

INNKEEPERS' LIABILITIES BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Innkeepers' Liabilities Bill. Mr. M'MAHON moved that the chairman leave the chair, believing that the bill was incapable of amendment. Sir G. C. LEWIS expressed a similar opinion.

After a short division the committee divided—

For the motion	...	40
Against	...	34
Majority for	...	—6

The bill was therefore lost.

Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir J. BARNARD'S Act Repeal Bill passed through committee. Councillors of Burghs and Burgesses Bill (Scotland) was read a second time.

ANNUITY TAX ABOLITION (EDINBURGH) BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, The LORD ADVOCATE moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of the annuity-tax in the burgh of Canongate and the burgh of Montrose.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was put through committee.

The House then adjourned to Thursday.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

A meeting was held on Friday at Fendall's Hotel, Palace-yard, convened by circular, to consider what steps it was desirable to take in reference to the gross violation by the House of Lords of the privileges of the House of Commons, and of the rights of the people. Mr. James White, late M.P. for Plymouth, was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were passed:—

That it is the immemorial right of the British people to be taxed only with their own consent, by and through their own representatives in the Commons House of Parliament.

That the refusal of the House of Lords to remit a tax abolished by the representatives of the people, is in direct contravention of that right, and is, in fact, an unscrupulous attempt to impose taxation on the sole authority of the House of Lords.

That this meeting, therefore, calls upon their countrymen to protest against so flagrant a violation of the constitution, and to resist to the uttermost this attempt of the House of Lords to sap the foundation of a right won by the blood and struggles of their forefathers, and the exercise of which has so long been the proudest boast of an Englishman.

The room in which the meeting was held was crowded almost to suffocation, and the utmost determination was manifested. The meeting resolved itself into an association, under the title of "The Constitutional Defence Committee." Mr. White was requested to act as permanent chairman, and Mr. William Hargreaves was elected treasurer. Subscriptions amounting to nearly a hundred pounds were announced in the room. An executive committee was appointed, which will sit daily at 23, Parliament-street. Mr. H. Brookes was appointed to the office of secretary. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved to hold meetings in each of the different boroughs of the metropolis, and to enter into communication immediately with various towns in England south of Birmingham.

A similar committee has been constituted in Manchester, which will correspond with towns in the north of England.

THE WHITSUNTIME HOLIDAYS commenced unpropitiously enough. In place of the mild, genial weather which belongs to this season of the year, we had on Monday a terrific gale of wind, which was accompanied by a considerable amount of rain. No doubt this had the effect of diminishing the number of pleasure seekers, but not, we imagine, to any material extent; for if there be one thing more than another which is characteristic of the English workman, it is in the resolution with which he determines to enjoy his national holiday. Every in-door place of amusement was of course crowded. The Crystal Palace effectually maintained its popularity, the visitors numbering upwards of thirty thousand. The storm did a great deal of damage, and so powerful was it, that one of the halfpenny steam-boats was unable to accomplish its journey westwards, but was compelled to return to London-bridge.

THREATENED RENEWAL OF THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

The operatives of the United Building Trades have announced their persistence in the demand which they urged last year for the reduction of the standard of a day's labour from ten to nine hours, without any corresponding diminution in the existing rate of wages. Messrs. George Myers and Sons write:—"Will you allow us again to state that the unionist plasterers at the Westminster Palace Hotel struck work, in order to induce us to discharge twenty of the non-society men employed on the same building, and that upon an order being issued that all must be discharged who refused to work with the non-society men, the operatives on strike returned to their occupation?"

Foreign and Colonial.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

The various and contradictory reports as to the progress of the Sicilian revolution are set at rest by the following, which appeared in the *Globe* of last evening:—

Authentic intelligence has reached us at the moment of our going to press to the effect that the Sicilian insurgents have possession of great part of Palermo.

Many of the troops have risen against their Neapolitan commanders.

The forts and ships of war have fired on the city, but the fire is said to have ceased.

This intelligence comes from Naples under date, Monday, May 28th.

A telegram direct from Palermo, dated at 10 o'clock on the night of the 23rd, announces that the troops of Garibaldi were up to that date still in position at no great distance from Palermo, that 20,000 Neapolitan troops occupied the heights commanding the city, and at two miles from it, and that they were in hourly expectation of being attacked by the troops of Garibaldi.

A despatch, which had reached Turin from Sicily, makes known that, at the date of the 24th, Colonel Nino Bixio, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, had neither been killed, wounded, nor made prisoner.

A telegram from Naples, dated May 25th, is as follows:—

Garibaldi's troops are six miles distant from Palermo, and occupy the heights surrounding it. An engagement has taken place, but without a definite result. The insurgents have maintained their positions, and the Royal troops have re-entered Palermo.

Several Neapolitan vessels of war have arrived before Palermo, and a bombardment was feared should a rising take place in the city.

A proclamation by the committee of Palermo had been posted up in all parts of the town, announcing the victorious march of Garibaldi, and that Sicily would soon become independent. It also added, "Even the Neapolitan police are commencing to desert their master," and terminated with "Viva il Re Emmanuel! Viva Garibaldi!"

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated from the neighbourhood of Messina, May 20th:—

The Sicilian army destroyed 4,000 Neapolitan soldiers between Calatafimi and Alcamo, 50 miles distant from Palermo—defeating them completely. The few who made their escape, after running a very long way, dispersed with the greatest rapidity. Therefore I expect the taking of Palermo will soon be heard of; but I foresee that rivers of blood will be shed. A great catastrophe is apprehended in Messina, the general of that city having the villainous intention of giving it up to sack and of setting fire to it. Excuse my writing on such bad paper, but what's to be done in such a place? To-morrow I will risk going into the city, which at present foreigners seldom enter, keeping themselves ready to make their exit and go on board ship.

The *Patrie* has the following interesting details:—

It is stated positively that on the 17th and three following days there were a great number of partial landings. They took place on the part of the coast extending from Cape Boco to the river of Girgenti. This part of the south-east coast has always been favourable to smuggling, and consequently to clandestine landings. The insurrection had thus received, at the last dates, a considerable quantity of stores, and has now all the arms and ammunition necessary for forming fresh corps of native volunteers. General Lanza landed at Palermo early in the morning of the 20th, and immediately had his proclamations posted up. During the day he held a council of war, and strongly reproached his predecessor for the incapacity he had shown, and for the fault he had committed in not having fortified and strongly occupied the two defiles of Calatafimi, both of which might have been easily defended. General Lanza has adopted the only military measures in his power. He has concentrated his army under the walls of Palermo, has erected redoubts on the heights which command the roads, and arranged his troops in such a manner as to be able to give battle with his whole force. These arrangements are irreproachable in a military point of view, but they do not prevent the General from finding himself surrounded by almost insurmountable difficulties, as the whole city of Palermo is in favour of the insurrection. At the last dates the *Amalia* steam frigate, of 44 guns, and the steam corvettes *Zeffiro* and *Christina*, had arrived at Messina from Naples, having troops on board, and three bomb vessels in tow. The steam vessels *Ercolo*, *Vesuvio*, *Fulminante*, *Veloce*, and *Misene*, had arrived at Naples from Palermo, having on board a number of families, who were leaving Sicily in consequence of the state of affairs in the island. Among the passengers on board these vessels was the Prince de Castelcicala, late Governor of Sicily, and his family; M. Maniscalco and his family; and the wife and family of General Letizia.

Malta correspondence announces the receipt at that island of intelligence from Sicily to as late a date as the 22nd of May from Messina, 20th of May from Palermo, 21st of May from Marsala, and 20th of May from Catania. At Messina and Catania order was maintained, but everything was ripe for an outbreak in case Garibaldi succeeds in entering Palermo, of which there was scarcely a doubt. These accounts left him marching upon Monreale, where the Royalists had concentrated their forces, including the garrison of Palermo, and where he was looked for on the 22nd. His force was then estimated at 15,000, but, according to a report which had reached Messina, it is said to have been subsequently swelled to 40,000. According to an intercepted despatch from the general commanding the

Royal Forces at Alcamo, these, out of 5,000, lost 2,300 in killed, and of the wounded no mention is made, for as the insurgents have "No quarter" for their war-cry, this column in the returns is unnecessary. The Amphion steam frigate had embarked the money, securities, and valuables of the British residents at Palermo, and the Hannibal screw steam line-of-battle ship, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy, was to receive these residents on the 20th of May.

The Assurance steam gunboat was under orders to leave Malta for Marsala on the 23rd, on which day the Cressy, St. Jean d'Acre, London, and Renown were cruising between Sicily and Malta.

Two considerable disembarkations of volunteers had taken place at San Stefano de Camastra to the right, and at Santo Veto, to the left of Palermo.

Advices from Messina to the 23rd inst. state that a gloomy tranquillity prevailed. Emigration continued. There was a panic among the public functionaries, and the director of the official journal had taken to flight. The churches were open on Sunday, but remained deserted.

A letter from Naples of the 22nd, says:—

The greatest excitement prevails at Naples, and the sky is full of cannon, but what is certain is that every effort is being made to send off troops and ammunition to Sicily, which leave during the night. Many cases have been sent from the place to Gaeta, and the garrison at Portici has been increased. A banner of Garibaldi has been taken over to the king, and remains in Portici. It has the cross of Savoy on one side, and on the other a woman with broken chains. She is dressed as a Greek, and is richly ornamented with gold.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

We give the official lying despatches as curiosities:—

NAPLES, May 23, 6 p.m.

The rebels, encamped at San Martino, near Monreale, have been beaten twice, driven from their positions, and pursued to Partanico with very considerable losses. One of their leaders, Raimondo Pilo, was killed. The heights, which were occupied by the rebels, have been taken by the Royal troops.

ROME, May 23.

An official despatch, dated Naples, 22nd inst., states that the insurgents in Italy were attacked and dispersed on the 21st inst., by the 9th battalion of Royal Chasseurs; 128 of the rebels were killed. The insurrection was making no progress.

NAPLES, May 23.

This morning the insurgent bands were attacked by our troops, beaten, and driven from a strong position at Partanico, now occupied by our columns. The insurgents have sustained great losses. Another column is pursuing them in the direction of Piana.

VIENNA, May 23.

A telegram from the Austrian Embassy at Naples has been received here, which asserts that Garibaldi and his volunteers have been completely routed.

GARIBALDI'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Garibaldi is, we are told, now directing all his efforts towards Sicily alone, in order to make that island the basis of subsequent operations against the kingdom of Naples. Volunteers are to land in Sicily, in small detachments, at points previously fixed on, where they will be formed into companies and battalions. As soon as a formidable expedition can be undertaken, a descent will be made on Calabria.

The Paris *Patrie* says that as soon as the insurrection becomes mistress of Palermo, Garibaldi will declare Sicily annexed to the Italian kingdom, reserving the ratification of his resolution to universal suffrage. A provisional Government, under the presidency of Garibaldi, would then direct the insurrection.

Two proclamations had been issued by Garibaldi. Proclamation No. 1 is as follows:—

Giuseppe Garibaldi, Commander-in-Chief of the National Force in Sicily, at the invitation of the principal citizens, and on the deliberation of the free communes of the island, considering that in time of war it is necessary that the civil and military power should be concentrated in one man, decrees that he assumes, in the name of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, the Dictatorship in Sicily. Salemi, 14th of May, 1860.

G. GARIBALDI.

Stef. Turr, Adjutant-General.

Proclamation No. 2 is likewise dated from Salemi, 14th of May, and consists of nineteen articles, containing instruction for organising an armed force.

The Neapolitan Government is fully alive to its danger. Six squadrons are to be charged with the guard of the port, and they will be composed of about fifty vessels of war, of all sizes. The superior command has been conferred to Count d'Acquille, the King's uncle, who has the direction of the fleet and of the naval affairs of the kingdom.

THE LANDING AT MARSALA—ENGLISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

On Thursday night, Lord John Russell laid upon the table of the House a Parliamentary paper, containing correspondence respecting the landing of General Garibaldi in Sicily. The most important part of the correspondence consists of a despatch from Commander Mayhew, in which he describes the circumstances connected with the landing of General Garibaldi at Marsala, and defends himself from the charge of having prevented the Neapolitan vessels of war from firing upon the invading force during its disembarkation:—

To carry out these orders, both vessels left Palermo about nine p.m. on the 10th. In rapid called in at Trapani, and I communicated with her Britannic Majesty's consul there. Between seven and eight a.m. on the 11th, whilst at anchor here, the *Argus* passed through the Straits, and eventually both vessels arrived at Marsala within twenty minutes of each other, and between half-past ten and eleven a.m. At 11.30 we landed, having got pratique; and being met by Mr.

Cosins, the gentleman acting for the vice-consul, proceeded to his house, where some other English residents shortly arrived. We then drove through the town with these gentlemen, visited the cathedral, and eventually went out to their wine stores, which are three in number, distant, or rather extending, from half a mile to one mile and a half from the city. Whilst here, an Englishman came to report that two steamers were coming in from the north-west with Sardinian colours flying. We immediately ascended to a look-out place, and with a telescope watched the whole proceeding. The headmost and smallest steamer had a boat in tow, which gave us the idea at the time of having been seized off the land, and made to do the duty of pilot. There was no hesitation shown in bringing the vessels in; they steamed round the bows of the *Intrepid*, and steered direct for the Mole, where they arrived about two p.m., the first one getting in all right, the second grounding within 100 yards of it. At this time there were Neapolitan vessels of war in sight, cruising between Marsala and Mazzara, a town twelve miles to the southward, viz., two steamers, and a sailing-frigate, six miles off from the Sardinian vessels. Before the Neapolitan arrived within range, the first Sardinian had discharged all his living cargo, which consisted of armed men, to all appearance well disciplined, as they fell into companies on landing, shouldered their muskets, and marched off. The one which had grounded, however, having to land all her men in boats, had not succeeded in getting more than one-fourth out of the ship, when the Neapolitan came within easy range of his guns; his bulwarks were down and guns laid, and we watched with some curiosity to see the result of his firing. Before this, I had advised the owners of two or three English schooners to get their vessels out of the port, as they seemed to me to run a risk of being hit; but the wind being dead in, they could not be removed; consequently, they had to take their chance. The Neapolitan, however, instead of opening fire, lowered a boat, and sent it towards the Sardinians; but when half the distance between the two ships had been traversed, the officer suddenly turned his boat round, and pulled back to his own vessel as fast as he could. We now made sure the firing would commence, but we were surprised to see him paddling out towards the *Intrepid*, instead of frustrating at once the further landing of the expedition. The commanding officer of the *Intrepid* states that he was hailed by the commander of the Neapolitan, and asked if there were any English troops on shore. The reply he received was "No." The commanders of the two English men-of-war are on shore, and two or three officers. Shortly afterwards an officer came on board and asked for me, and seemed anxious to know when I should return. A boat had, however, been sent to me before his arrival, and I had sent an officer into the town to recall every one to their ships. By this time, all of the expedition had landed (four o'clock), and he then began to open fire. Commander Ingram, Mr. Cosins, and myself, now went on board to see the commander of the Neapolitan. He informed us that large bodies of armed men had landed, and he was obliged to fire on them, to which not the slightest objection was made, and nothing more passed than a request from us that he would respect the English flag, whenever he saw it flying, which he faithfully promised to do. Whilst we were on board he continued his firing, and even offered a kind of apology for the shot going so low; but he said he did not wish to fire into the town, only on the armed men marching from the Mole to the City Gate. As we left the steamer, the frigate arrived under sail, and fired a useless broadside; but before they could reload the guns the new arrivals were safely inside the walled town of Marsala. . . . It is hardly necessary for me to add, that the report current in Naples, as conveyed to you by telegraph from her Majesty's Minister, is entirely without foundation. To say that it is mischievous is to use too mild a term, as it brings a false accusation against the commanders of two English vessels of war, who happened to be there by the merest chance at the time of this occurrence, and who were as much astonished at it as people never dreaming of such a thing could be. I may, however, be allowed, under the circumstances, to offer you an opinion on some facts of the case. So impressed was I with the idea that the commander of the Neapolitan steamer would open fire an hour before he did, that I advised the removal of English vessels out of the port. It was in his power to place his steamers within 200 or 300 yards of the Sardinian ground, and in such a position that every shot fired by him would have raked her from stem to stern, whilst the deck was crowded with men, and one may feel convinced that all landing by boats would have ceased. He also would probably have exploded the boilers, and no one can say what havoc would have been committed. On the other hand, nothing but indecision and indiscretion were visible, that is, if it was his object to prevent a landing.

Letters from Naples state that the King had recalled four old generals from Sicily, among whom in particular is General Landi, and had sent younger generals in their place, particularly General Marra. The King had ordered a large concentration of troops and an active carrying on of military operations.

The *Patrie* states that letters from Genoa announce the departure of a steamer for Sicily with fifty-five volunteers, besides muskets, sabres, and powder.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday afternoon the Emperor Napoleon witnessed a trial in the court of the Tuileries of a new kind of balloon for war purposes, called the Poisson Volant, which was exhibited some time ago in the Palais de l'Industrie.

The French Government is erecting formidable fortifications on the group of islands called Chausey, lying between Granville and St. Malo. When complete, they will cover a fine anchorage, where ships might seek shelter or assemble for any maritime expedition.

The Minister of War has addressed a circular to the Marshals commanding corps d'armée, to Generals commanding divisions, and to the Prefects of departments, in which he tells them that the necessities of military service not having permitted him to order the release of the private soldiers whose period of service ended at the beginning of

this year, and of a certain number of men of the classes of the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, these soldiers are on their arrival at their respective garrisons to enjoy the benefit of the laws and regulations in force.

The shipowners of Marseilles, in a petition to the Minister of Commerce assert that to suppress suddenly the navigation duties would be tantamount to a forced and immediate winding up of the affairs of the French merchant navy. They confess they are not able to contend with the English, who are essentially a maritime people. The petitioners demand the transition shall be gradually accomplished during a term of fifteen years, and recommend that in the meantime shipowners shall be permitted to purchase ships wherever they can be procured cheapest.

The *Moniteur* publishes the law concerning sugars and coffees, which has been agreed to by the Senate. Also the order of the day of matters to be discussed in the next sitting of the Senate, among which are petitions in reference to the import of iron, and to the execution of the treaty of commerce between France and England.

The Emperor has accepted the sword purchased with subscriptions at Rome. In the letter of acceptance he says:—"This spontaneous manifestation of your sentiments could not but be all the more touching to me inasmuch as the Government of the Holy Father having approved of it. Receive, then, my sincere thanks."

NORTHERN ITALY.

THE SAVOY QUESTION IN THE TURIN CHAMBERS.

The discussion upon the treaty of the 24th of March was opened in the Turin Chambers on Friday.

The following is a summary of the speech of Signor Guerazzi on the subject:—

The people of Italy had hoped for the protection of Piedmont. France in return for the annexation of Central Italy to Piedmont wished to possess Savoy and Nice, and the existing Ministry had been compelled to accept the annexation of these provinces to France. Since then the Italian question has much fallen; it has been thrown from the Capitol, and has become an affair of stock-jobbing. The Ministry showed itself very timid towards France, and ceded Savoy and Nice in order not to be obliged to maintain the autonomy of Tuscany. A treaty of mistrust has been made, and the Emperor had shown that he suspected us. If Italy had been all to the Italians it would have been possible to remove the barriers which separated two great families, but with Austria in the heart of our country can we have sufficient confidence? It will be necessary to transport the capital and Parliament elsewhere. We have opened our doors, we have failed in our obligations to Savoy and Nice; and the Emilia and Tuscany will tremble for the same fate. You have not submitted to the law of necessity, but have performed such acts as reduced us to a necessity which did not exist.

Signor Guerazzi then mentioned the events which took place during the voting, and concluded thus:—

I do not believe that this session is worth the possession of Central Italy to us. We are constrained by command of the Emperor to go no further. We must advance alone. We have Garibaldi, and a people numbering 11,000,000, and have no need of foreign aid.

Signor Guerazzi voted against the treaty.

Different orators spoke for and against the treaty.

Signor Ratazzi enumerated the inconveniences of the treaty, which he rejected by reason that the Government, in ceding the Italian provinces, had violated the principle of Italian independence and weakened royalty. He also said:—"France, setting foot in Italy can go farther. The new kingdom has lost its weight abroad, and Europe looks upon the traffic of peoples with distrust." He advised his party to abstain from voting.

Count Cavour, in his speech, admitted the sacrifice of the two provinces to be a grievous one, and that the State was weakened thereby. In reference to Nice, he said:—"The passages of the Alps will remain with us," and continued, "The policy of Italian independence rendered the treaty necessary. Since 1848, the policy of concluding an alliance became expedient. The Emperor having shown sympathy for Italy, we are attached to France. The state of Italy does not permit us to stop. Austria has not recognised the annexation, and we are threatened on all sides. The Pope has rejected our overtures, and has opened a crusade against Italy. We meet everywhere with the grave dangers of war. The armaments which are going on prove it. We cannot, therefore, modify our policy, which necessitates the maintenance of an alliance with France. All parties in France not being favourable to Italy, it was necessary to satisfy them by ceding Savoy and Nice, as otherwise the Emperor would have been unable to continue to manifest his sympathies with us. For a long time Nice and Savoy have expressed their French tendencies, and Nice is not an Italian province." Count Cavour concluded by declaring that "if the acquisition of Venice were to cost a foot of Italian soil he would refuse it." (Applause.)

At the sitting of the Chambers on Sunday, Deputy Bottero declared that Nice never had any sympathies with France, and declared that, without wishing to overthrow the Ministry, he should vote against the treaty, in order that Nice might fall under Italian rule. He also said, "Nice is embodied in one man, and that man is Garibaldi. Can it be said, then, that Nice is not Italian?" Deputy Ferrari said that their alliance with France was the alliance of the weak with the strong. The House of Savoy should adopt a revolutionary policy, and reform its laws.

The volunteers who re-entered Tuscany under the command of Lambiase have been arrested, and will be brought to trial.

The Sardinian squadron is concentrated in the Sardinian waters.

The municipality of Milan, which had before subscribed 100,000*l.* for the purchase of muskets for Garibaldi, has decided on another grant of an equal sum in favour of the Sicilians.

Signs of insubordination are visible in several portions of the army. In Central Italy some monks have induced a number to desert into the Roman States, under pretence of joining Garibaldi. General Fanti, Minister of War at Turin, has addressed the following circular to the commandants of the different corps of the Sardinian army:—

My department has received information to the effect that certain emissaries visit the cantonments of the troops, and take advantage of the inexperience of volunteers to induce them to desert, giving them to understand that the Government secretly connives at it. Such insinuations are far from the truth, since the Department of War will never show leniency in cases of breach of discipline; and, as it does everything in its power to promote the comfort of the soldier, so it will apply the utmost rigour of the law to deserters. The commandants of corps are directed to publish the present circular by order, and have it read three different times.

Turin, May 17. The Minister, M. FANTI.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The following official despatch has been published at Rome:—

A band of 500 volunteers have re-entered Tuscany. A battalion of Pontifical chasseurs fired upon each other in error. A captain, lieutenant, and five soldiers were killed thereby.

Artillery has left Rome to-day for the frontiers.

The Customs' guard at Onano were overpowered by the filibusters, who, after plundering the country, re-entered Tuscany.

It is rumoured that General Lamoricière intends tendering his resignation.

AUSTRIA.

The opening of the enlarged Council of the Empire has been adjourned until the 31st inst., in order to prepare the programme of what is to be submitted to its deliberations.

The nominations of Counts Szecseny and Andrássy, and the Prelate Kovachevich, as members of the Council of the Empire, to replace the three Hungarian members who resigned, have been signed by the Emperor.

A slight street row occurred between the Austrian troops and the Calvinist students at Debreczin, in which the students were of course dispersed, but without loss of life, and the leaders were taken prisoners.

In Vienna some persons believe that the early convocation of the Hungarian Diet becomes more and more probable. It is also reported that the Government is disposed to re-establish the dignity of Palatine. The Hungarian journals express more hope. The *Pesti Herald* announces that a rescript is expected shortly which will make the Hungarian again the official language; and the *Pesti Hirlap*, the official organ, states that the Pesth Court of Appeal has resolved to present a petition to the Ministry, praying that the use of the Hungarian language may be extended to the tribunals.

A letter from Vienna has the following:—

The new step which the Government has taken in the way of concessions to Hungary does not appear likely to obtain the success which was hoped for. Not a single independent journal of Hungary has said a word of the concessions to the Protestants; all having confined themselves to reproducing the official document, and this silence is most disagreeable to the Government. The concession made is considered in Hungary as an act of weakness, and as a proof that by perseverance more can be obtained.

GERMANY.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF PRUSSIA'S SPEECH.

The Prussian Chambers were closed on the 23rd by the Prince Regent, who, in his speech, said:—

Government is most seriously endeavouring to bring about such solutions of the questions which at present engage the attention of the European Cabinets as will be adequate to the maintenance of the political equilibrium.

The principles which guide the Government in its relations with the German Confederation and the German Diet, in regard to the present highly important affairs, have been explained during this session. The Government also will in future adhere to these principles, and will continue to regard the maintenance of the recognised rights of others as necessary for the maintenance of its own rights. Notwithstanding the difference of opinion existing in reference to important questions, in one feeling all the German Governments and people are unanimous with myself and the Prussian people—that is in unshaken fidelity to the common fatherland, and in the strong conviction that the independence of the nation and the integrity of the national territory are matters of importance before which all internal affairs and dissensions far recede.

The rest of his Royal Highness's speech treated of questions respecting the interior.

A curious question is disturbing and entertaining the readers of German newspapers. It is said that copies of the private correspondence of the Prince Regent of Prussia with the Prince Consort of England have been stolen, and that the Emperor Napoleon has come into possession of them. In one or more of these letters, so runs the story, the Emperor is spoken of in a manner not quite so respectful as that publicly employed. Further, it is said, that the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, on the part of his master, has demanded explanations from the Prussian Minister, that Baron de Schleinitz has replied that he can speak for the Government as

a constitutional Minister, but that he knows nothing of the private correspondence of high personages. He declined to institute any inquiry. The French Ambassador is represented to have said that "as there was such a discrepancy between the private statements of the Prince Regent and the public statements of the Government, no other way remained to convince the Emperor of the genuineness of the sentiments of the Prussian Cabinet than a personal interview between the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Regent." [The official *Prussian Gazette* announces itself authorised to declare that the conversation ascribed to Baron Schleinitz and the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has not taken place.]

The official *Dresden Journal* says there is no foundation whatever in the statement of the *Leipziger Journal*, that, in consequence of the discussions in the Prussian Chambers, negotiations had taken place between the Central German States for presenting to the Federal Diet a common protest against the attitude of Prussia, and for demanding an explanation from this Power.

It is said that negotiations for the conclusion of commercial treaties between France and several German States will shortly be opened at Paris.

SPAIN.

The Cortes were opened on Friday by the Queen in person. The Royal speech recalls the war with Morocco which, it says, has ended in a glorious peace and in a treaty compensating, as much as possible, for the expenses of the treasury. The relations of Spain with all the Powers are satisfactory. The convention with Rome will tranquillise the conscience and facilitate progress. The Pope has thus received a token of the attachment of the Queen and the nation. The Queen deplors the Carlist attempt, but the danger being removed, is happy to accord an amnesty. The Queen, in conclusion, reckons upon the union of the nation, which will insure stability to the throne, and happiness to the country.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND TURKEY.

Prince Gortschakoff has sent instructions to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the Great Powers, explaining why the Turkish Ambassador was not invited, with the Ambassadors of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia, to receive the proposals of Russia relative to an inquiry into the condition of the Christians in Turkey. Prince Gortschakoff says:—

The condition of the Christians in the Turkish empire is a question of general interest, reserved for the consideration of a European Conference, which, since nearly fifty years, has consisted of the five Great Powers exclusively, among which Turkey is not included. If it had been necessary to call the representative of the Porte to this assembly of the ambassadors, because she signed the treaty of March 30, 1856, the same claim could have been made by Sardinia, whose participation in the negotiations in question would have been opposed by Austria. It was, therefore, necessary to exclude the Porte in order to avoid the admission of Piedmont, and to confine the deliberations to the Great Powers only.

The proposals made by Russia to the other Great Powers for an inquiry into the real condition of the Christians in Turkey, occasions a frequent exchange of opinions between France and the other Great Powers. M. Thouvenel has declared to the Austrian ambassador that the Cabinet of the Tuileries has seen with regret that Russia has prematurely brought forward the Oriental question; but as this question has been officially put forward, France considers that she acts in conformity with the interests of Europe by associating herself with the proposal of Russia, as otherwise a pretence would be given to that Power to assume the exclusive protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. M. Thouvenel adds that during his embassy at Constantinople he became convinced that the Hatti-Humayoun of 1856 will long remain a dead letter, unless the Porte changes its system of government. Without recognising the urgency of the inquiry proposed by Russia, France is disposed to acknowledge its principle, and she invites the other Great Powers to do the same, leaving however to their agents in the East to ascertain the exactitude of the facts which have been brought forward by Prince Gortschakoff.

The Sultan has transmitted a complimentary message to the Marquis de Lavalette. Everybody is pre-occupied with the importance of his mission, and is awaiting his course of action, and the speech which it is said he will address to the Sultan.

The Porte has deferred replying to the Servians until after having consulted with the Powers.

England is said to persist in her opposition to the hereditary rights of Prince Milosch.

Omar Pacha is expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is said that he will be commissioned to repress the agitations among the Slavonic populations.

The Sultan is said to be seriously suffering from an intermittent gastric fever.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York to May 17.

The Baltimore Union Convention had nominated Bell and Everett as candidates for the Presidency. The Chicago Convention (Republican) met on the 15th, but had not yet nominated any candidate.

The Japanese Embassy arrived at Washington on the 14th inst., and were received with a grand military and civic display, seeming greatly delighted. Their interview with the President took place on the 17th. The reception was magnificent.

The barque *Wildfire* had been seized off Cuba with a cargo of 500 slaves, and taken into New Orleans. It is expected that the slaves would be sent back.

Mexican advices state that a battle had been fought at San Luis Potosí, in which the Liberals were com-

pletely victorious. The second corps of Miramon's army had been cut to pieces. The Constitutional Government had rejected the mediation of England, and Miramon was defeated on all sides.

The Canadian Parliament was adjourned till the 19th inst., having passed the supplementary estimates by a large majority. The Great Western Railway was building a state carriage for the Prince of Wales.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape mail steamer *Athens*, Captain Clerk, has arrived. Her dates are the Cape, 21st ult.; St. Helena, 30th ult.; and Ascension, 4th inst. Sir George Grey was expected daily.

The vote for the emigration estimates would probably be repealed. Government would bring in a Convict Exclusion Bill, inflicting heavy penalties on captains bringing and persons harbouring convicts; the latter would be condemned to renewed penal servitude. The Government will also bring in a Census Bill and a Crown Lands Bill. A bill proposing a railway from Port Elizabeth to Graham's Town was strongly opposed by the Eastern Province members. A bill would be brought in for the construction of a breakwater in Table Bay, the estimated expenses of which are 400,000*l.*

10,000*l.* per annum was wanted to maintain the clergy of the Church of England. An appeal to the laity for voluntary contributions had been unsuccessful, as they were jealous of the power of the clergy. The laity have proposed that the Church finances should be administered by a committee with a preponderance of lay members, of which the bishop only should be president, and that the congregations should select their own clergymen, whom the bishop would approve and license.

No sales of wine had taken place, as the prices offered being lower, farmers declined selling.

INDIA.

The following telegrams have been received at the India-office from India:—

SIMLA, April 23.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief are still at Simla, but will return to Calcutta on the 7th proximo.

Mr. Wilson, in a speech in Council, answered the objections of the Madras Government to his scheme of taxation.

On the morning of the 20th the Wuzerees attacked Colonel Larkins's (?) column, with some damage to the cattle and camp followers; but they were driven out with heavy loss, and pursued for three miles over the hills, and to all appearances have been broken up.

SIMLA, May 4.

The Governor-General held a durbar at Simla on the 3rd instant, for the reception of the Hill Chiefs. Cholera has been prevalent in Oude, but is now disappearing.

The force under General Chamberlain joined that under Colonel Lumsden on the 28th ult. The Wuzerees gave up their intention of holding Shapore and Petray, and retreated.

By the arrival of the overland mail, we have papers from Calcutta to April 23; Madras, 29. Mr. Wilson has made another speech to the council in explanation of his financial measures, which continue to form the predominant topic of the newspapers. His speeches has been translated into the vernaculars. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent says:—"The reports that have come in from many parts of India, including some from Madras, continue to show that the people everywhere expect taxation, and are ready to submit to it."

There has been an *amende* at Peshawar arising from a report that under the new taxes each household was to pay a tax of 35 rupees for himself, 80 rupees for his wife, 5 rupees for each of his children alive, and 2-8 rupees for every one he may have buried. It was not without the loss of four lives that the people were dispersed:—

No sooner were they authoritatively informed of the actual rates proposed to be levied than contentment took the place of disorder. It is with the view probably to prevent in other parts of India any similar ebullition that the Government is taking the greatest pains to disseminate throughout the country expositions of the new taxes adapted to the several dialects of India.

According to the *Times* correspondent there has been a considerable reduction in the military expenditure:—

Already five millions have been lopped off, and Mr. Wilson is sanguine that in the course of the next two years, if the peace of the country be maintained, 800,000*l.* may follow. Beyond this—a reduction which would diminish the military expenditure of the Continent to fourteen and a quarter millions—he and his colleagues consider it impossible to retrench.

Disturbances still continued in the indigo districts. At Putna a magistrate had been attacked and nearly murdered by a mob; two of the military police who accompanied him were missing—supposed to be killed. Preparations on a large scale were being made for another expedition against the Wuzerees.

CHINA.

The Chinese reply to the ultimatum has been received. It is rumoured to be unsatisfactory. The *China Mail* says:—

All that the envoys have allowed to transpire is that they consider the answer which has been returned as "unsatisfactory;" but it is probable there may be two opinions on that subject when the reply is made public. We are strongly inclined to conclude, from all we can gather on that subject, that the reply was conciliatory, peaceful, and such as the Chinese hoped and probably expected would be considered acceptable. The reply probably gave rise to a general report and some stirring

them that the ultimatum had been accepted. The dissatisfaction with it by the plenipotentiaries is probably based on small or technical grounds. By rejecting they will be able to demand a large indemnity in addition; and this indemnity is what the French particularly desired to wedge in. They are now in a position, on arriving at the Peiho, to repeat the ultimatum, with a large indemnity added; and before the presence of the force that will be assembled, it is probable that the Chinese will yield all that can be asked, as in fact they most likely thought they had already yielded all the essentials of the first ultimatum.

The rebels in the provinces continue to be successful. The silk villages are threatened.

Hangchow has been retaken from the rebels. The silk districts are still in a disturbed state.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Thursday being the forty-first anniversary of the birthday of her Majesty, the auspicious event was celebrated at Windsor with the accustomed honours.

The Prince of Wales returned on Friday to Oxford from a visit to Osborne House.

Her Majesty purposes to leave Osborne this day for Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Court will remain three days in town, and then remove to Windsor Castle for the Ascot races, during which her Majesty will entertain a succession of distinguished guests at the castle.

There is a rumour abroad about the forthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. German newspapers, solemn always and full of erudition, inform us that all the particulars of this union have long been determined,—arranged, in fact, at the time of the nuptials of our Princess Royal with young Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It was then settled, we are given to understand, that there should be a "Double Marriage" between the royal families of Great Britain and Hohenzollern.—*Spectator*.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left London on Saturday, for Broadlands, Hants. The Duke of Newcastle has left town for his seat, Clumber-park. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left town on Saturday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Cliefden House, Maidenhead.

A service of plate is to be presented in July to Sir Morton Peto, M.P., by gentlemen connected with the East Suffolk Railway and the district through which the line passes. The presentation will be made at the Royal Hotel, Lowestoft, and the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk, will preside on the occasion.

On Thursday evening the Academicians met in Trafalgar-square to elect a full member of their body. The choice fell upon Mr. Augustus Egg.

Miscellaneous News.

THE FIRST FLOWER SHOW of the season took place at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. Despite the unfavourable weather there was a very large attendance, especially of the fair sex, and the show itself was remarkably successful.

LYMINGTON ELECTION.—At the close of the poll, on Thursday, the numbers stood thus:—

Lord G. Lennox (C)	148
Mr. Grenfell (L)	122

Lord George Lennox is son of the Duke of Richmond; Mr. Riversdale Grenfell, private secretary to Sir Charles Wood.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES BARRY.—It is said that the very day first named for his funeral was one on which the great architect of our age might have hoped to crown with the Royal standard the superb Tower of Westminster, just finished—the dearest wish of his later years having been the desire to live to see it complete.—*Builder*.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Seward, secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes a letter contradicting certain statements respecting the existing submarine line, and stating that an attempt will be made to restore the communication during the present summer. He also shows the advantages of a direct line over the proposed northern route.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The *Athenæum* states that the amount promised as a guarantee fund for the Exhibition of 1862 amounted on Friday to 269,700l. The council of the Society of Arts have applied to the Commissioners of 1851 for a lease for a term of sixteen acres of the land purchased by the commissioners with the surplus of 1851, as the council propose on this occasion to erect a portion of the building of a permanent character.

THE DERBY DAY.—Wednesday, being the "Derby" day at Epsom, the House of Commons did not sit. It is said that the assemblage was the largest ever known, which, no doubt, resulted from the fearful increase of betting. Mr. Merry, the owner of the winning horse (Thormanby), is said to have made 70,000l. The *Times* reporter states that amateur pugilism was the predominant amusement of the course.

AID TO GARIBALDI.—The real character of the American vessel loaded with rifles, whose mysterious appearance in Cork-harbour some months ago attracted no little attention, has now become known. She was freighted by the Garibaldi committee, at New York, during the Italian war, and her cargo was intended for the gallant general's use; but the unexpected termination of the war prevented its appropriation for that purpose. The vessel has now left Cork, and it is not unlikely that Italy may again be her destination.

A COLONEL KILLED DURING A REVIEW.—The 1st Regiment of Warwickshire Militia was reviewed at Warwick on Thursday, and the review terminated in a fatal accident to the colonel, Colonel Boulton. The colonel was riding at the head of his regiment, on an Arabian charger, when it started, and struck against the horse of Lord Leigh, the lord-lieutenant. The colonel lost his stirrup, and the horse dashed away with him towards Stratford, and threw him. By the fall he sustained concussion of the brain, and died on Thursday afternoon.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.—Some time ago the working men of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, adopted a resolution warmly thanking Lord John Russell for the sympathy which he has manifested on behalf of constitutional freedom during the Italian struggle. Lord John has returned a reply, in which he says "he has never hesitated to avow that, while our international obligations must be very carefully regarded, he cannot forget or disavow those sentiments in favour of liberty which every Englishman must entertain."

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has passed a number of resolutions on the subject of Indian commercial legislation. They direct their especial opposition against the duties on imports. They declare that the duties imposed under Mr. Wilson's scheme will amount, in some cases, to a prohibition on cotton goods and yarns, that imports will diminish, and exports, and consequently the remission of specie to India, will increase, and that the high duties, acting as a protection, will divert industry from agriculture to manufactures. In a petition to Parliament, they pray for a great reduction of the duties.

GOLD MEDALS TO LADY FRANKLIN AND SIR L. M'CLINTOCK.—At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday night, the Victoria gold medal, the highest honour which it is in the power of the society to confer, was presented to Lady Franklin and Captain Sir Leopold M'Clintock. Lord Ripon, the president, made the presentation in a highly appropriate speech. Lady Franklin was not present, but Sir Roderick Murchison attended on her behalf, and read a letter from that distinguished lady, which gave graceful expression to her feelings. Sir Roderick claimed for Sir John Franklin the first discovery of the North-West passage, and urged that a national monument should be erected, on which the gallant Franklin's claim to that discovery should be distinctly recognised.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.—A return of the number of paupers receiving relief in the first quarter of the year states that, though there was a great decrease in 1859, there is a further small decrease this year. The number at the end of March last had decreased 12.32 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1858, and 2.43 per cent. as compared with 1859. This is for all England: in the metropolis the decrease was greater in both years, and in the North Midland, North Western, and York divisions of England, where the principal manufactures are carried on, the decrease in 1859 was nearly double, and in 1860 nearly treble that of the country as a whole. The numbers of paupers receiving relief in England on the last day of the first week of March were:—In 1858, 952,201; in 1859, 855,753; in 1860, 834,920.

THE FLOATING POPULATION OF THE CITY.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Commissioner of the City of London Police, has, upon the application of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, Chairman of the Police Committee, caused an account to be taken by the police of the number of persons entering the City within a given period. The result shows that the amazing number of 706,621 individuals passed into the City by its various entrances during the twenty-four hours tested; and as the day selected for the enumeration was free from any extraordinary attraction to the City, there can be no doubt that the return furnishes a fair estimate of the average daily influx. Of the 706,621, the aggregate of this census of a day, 49,242 only, or less than one-fourteenth, entered during the night, viz., between the hours of eleven p.m. and seven a.m. It is hardly necessary to add that these numbers are altogether irrespective of the resident population.

AFRICAN CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION.—A meeting of the African Christian Civilisation Committee was held on Thursday, May 17; Lord Alfred S. Churchill, M.P., in the chair. Dr. Delany, of Chatham, C.W., and R. Campbell, Esq., Vice-Principal of the Coloured High School of Philadelphia, who have just returned from Central Africa, were present. These gentlemen, who have been on a scientific as well as exploring tour throughout Yoruba, are members of the Niger Valley Exploring Party, and of the African Civilisation Society of New York. They are educated gentlemen of colour, and have copious details of the most interesting character concerning that region. By request they gave an account of some of their observations. They arrived in Africa in July, 1859, for the purpose of examining the country in regard to soil, climate, &c., and to ascertain the real capacities of the people, facilities for improvement and self-government, by the promotion of Christian civilisation and municipal regulations, either in distinct settlements, or by taking up habitations promiscuously among the natives. Their inquiries commenced in Liberia from Grand Cape Mount, Robertsport, to Cape Palmas, Harper, and a hundred miles in the interior; from thence to Lagos, or the Bight of Benin; in the interior north-east to Abbeokuta, Ojage, Oyo, Ogbomoso, and Illorin. They formed a treaty with the King and chiefs of Abbeokuta highly favourable to the interests of the black population of America, the ex-

plorers everywhere being cordially received by the natives and civilised blacks, and by them importuned to return and permanently settle. The importance of this movement can hardly be over-estimated, and the interest of these details is such that the committee passed the following resolution:—

That the African Christian Civilisation Committee tender their thanks to Dr. M. R. Delany and Mr. Campbell, for the interesting details which they have given of their tour of exploration in Africa, and would invite them to give further accounts at some meeting to be called for that purpose.

A letter was read from Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., stating his deep interest in the cause, and regretting that his recent bereavement prevented his being present as a member of the committee.

Literature.

Is it not Written? Being the Testimony of Scripture against Romanism. By EDWARD S. PRYCE, A.B. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. CAN there be any need for a new book on the Romish controversy? Is it not an exhausted quarry? Must not all now written about it be "flat, stale, and unprofitable"? Such questions will certainly be asked by those who read this title; and they imply at least one thing that is true, namely, that no new work on the doctrine and practice of the Papal Church can claim to have been either necessary or desirable, unless it have strongly marked individuality, be written from some well-selected stand-point, and have more than average literary merit to recommend it. Mr. Pryce's book has all these qualities; besides those which ought to be common to every piece of theological writing—knowledge of the Scriptures, and of the history of doctrines, perfect clearness, and the union of earnestness with calmness of spirit. One of its chief excellences is, that it is written from a simply Christian point of view, without undue deference to traditional Protestantism, or any regard to the Church theories and sectarian movements by which the testimony and work of Protestant Christianity have been perplexed and limited. It was to be expected that a writer of Mr. Pryce's culture would show suitable research, acquaintance with the large literature of the subject, and a true command of the various parts of the controversy; but it is the rarest thing in the world for a man so well-informed, and having such manifestly deep conviction and feeling as to the degrading and destroying errors of a system like Romanism, to maintain throughout an intensely sincere discussion, such self-possession, fairness, and charity, as distinguish this volume. There is not, in our judgment, a hasty, passionate, or unjust word spoken throughout an argument and pleading, that, more than any other in religious controversy, is calculated to provoke, even in the cool distance of the closet, indignation and rage in an honest and earnest soul. Perhaps the calm tone will seem mere tameness to some impetuous natures; especially to those who have seen most of the social influence of Romanism,—the intellectual debasement, the moral falsity, and the prevalence of intrigue and tyranny, wherever that influence is freely exerted. Mr. Pryce is, however, not only right, but has the advantage over many excellent writers, in not exposing his argument to the risk of being disregarded and cast aside, in consequence of its being mixed up with historical hatreds and party antagonisms.

We entirely agree with the author as to the importance of the controversy, and the impossibility of avoiding it. Yet we all know that men of large and pure sympathies have been lately disposed to avoid the Romish controversy, and men of liberal opinions to sneer at it. The tactics of a "No-Popery" party, and the mere sectarian hate and bitterness of the popular "No-Popery" cry, have brought into discredit the No-Popery argument itself; and the danger is really imminent—while Popish agents are secretly busy, with a more than common activity, and English and Irish Romanists, by their political conduct, are exciting the grave doubts of many men holding the freest and most generous opinions, as to the wisdom of Catholic Emancipation, and the possibility of a Catholic being a good citizen under any other than his spiritual sovereign—that the essential principles of our protest against Rome should become little known to the people, and the ineradicable evils of the Papal system should be really passed over; when, at the same time, an indefinable social feeling gradually spreads itself, which may become ignorant political hostility, instead of enlightened spiritual opposition, to Roman Catholics. There was really need, we think, for such a book as this; which, while suited to the most educated readers, as a summary of the whole argument against Romanism, should furnish an exposition of such a popular and perspicuous character, that it might be placed with confidence in the hands of youth, to awaken their interest in the subject, and to guide the formation of their opinion respecting it.

The first three chapters contain the gist of the

whole matter. The first is on The Holy Scriptures the only Rule of Faith and Practice; in which many suggestions of great force are brought out with more originality of conception and illustration than a subject so well-worn would have seemed to admit of. The second is on The Interpretation of Scripture; and, though we cannot sketch its entire argument we must here make an extract which will represent the general ability of the work.

"A Divine Revelation given: in what way is its meaning to be ascertained?—There are four plans which can be adopted, and each of these has zealous advocates in its favour. The first is that of the Romanist, which constitutes the Church the sole interpreter of Scripture. The words of the Council of Trent are: 'The holy mother the Church, whose right it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures;' and of a later Romanist advocate: 'We are justified in admitting, as the groundwork of all that we believe, an authority—a living authority established by Christ in his Church with his security against error, in contradistinction to that principle which admits of no supreme infallible authority in doctrine save the written Word of God.' For the present we forbear any remark on the meaning of the expression, the Church; suffice it to say, that the Romanist claims for a body, which he calls the Church, the right of infallibly interpreting the Word of God.

"The second plan of interpretation is that of the Rationalist, who agrees to receive the Bible, not only according to the legitimate interpretation of the record, but, more than this, advances to exercise his judgment on the nature of the meaning so interpreted—whether it is to be received or rejected, according as it may harmonise with the experience of the human race or the standard of human reason.

"Between these two extremes are two other plans of interpretation: the first, that of a large party in the Church of England, as it is set forth in their writings, viz., the Anglo-Cath. lic. The advocates of this method conceive that they are bound to admit as authoritative the teaching and practice of the Church during, as they assert, its undivided and primitive condition up to the date of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325; and also, that in the interpretation of Scripture it is necessary that men should have their minds preoccupied by a creed or set of opinions ready formed, which should be taught in earliest childhood, in the antecedent belief of which Scripture should be examined, and which creed they allege has been handed down in the Church for its use from the age of the Apostles.

"The fourth and last plan of interpretation is that which may be designated as the purely Protestant, which directs a man, unfettered by the authority of the Church in any age or by a creed, to the Scripture itself to ascertain, as best he can, by all the helps which on all sides he can procure, but in the exercise of his own free and independent judgment, the meaning of the Word which is affirmed to be the rule of faith and practice."

"These are the four modes of interpretation; a few sentences may be devoted to their mutual relations. The Rationalist, it is to be observed, makes the mind of man a master, and refuses, in some points at least, to submit to the meaning of the divine message. He makes void the word of God in some things by the reason of man. He answers virtually to the word of Christ, Master, it is a hard saying; who can hear it? and he will not be Christ's disciple. The Romanist view we shall examine more at length presently. It is not, however, unlike the Rationalist in this respect, that, with or without authority, it makes man collectively, that is to say the Church, the judge of the Word of God; and that not only as an auxiliary interpreter, but as the judge from whose decisions there can be no appeal. In the Rationalist method the highest tribunal is the individual reason of man; in the Romanist, it is the collective reason of the Church. The Anglo-Catholic is distinguished from the Romanist by more freedom, from the Rationalist by more control, and from the Protestant by its being collective rather than individual. Protestantism stands apart from the Romanist and Anglo-Catholic as distinguished by personality or individualism. It is the man that interprets, not the body. It is distinguished from Rationalism, which is equally individual and personal with Protestantism, by subjection to the divine revelation, claiming only to interpret, but not to judge of the obligation of the interpretation which it obtains. It asks wisdom of the oracle, and then accepts and obeys its responses. It does not first ask the oracle, and then question the authority and truthfulness of its reply."

In asserting the right of private judgment, not a few writers have done injustice both to history and to "the Christian consciousness." Mr. Pryce is more discerning, as witness the following passage on

"Defence of the Individual to the Judgment of the Wise and Good.—On the subject of the authority of the Church, it may, however, be contended that an individual should be willing to hear the congregation of faithful men, not the priesthood, but his fellow-disciples, and to this request the Protestant is willing, within certain limitations, to accede. If the body of the faithful throughout all the world could speak to him, he would be prepared respectfully to listen, to receive their instructions, not as an infallible authority, but as a most valuable help which may assist him in understanding the meaning and application of the written Word. Is testimony given that a certain interpretation of Scripture or practice prevailed in an age near to the apostolic, it is so far probable that it is of apostolic origin, and the fact of its early prevalence should weigh with him according to its nature and worth. The Church, in the full sense of the word, never has spoken and never can speak; for there are no possible arrangements by which its judgment can be collected; but the opinions of the wise and good in every age are entitled from the individual mind to a deference and respect which is yet very different from an acknowledgment of their authority and infallibility. Every assembly of Christians should be regarded by the individual with affection and respect, since whenever it meets in Christ's name and for Christ's purposes, it has a peculiar promise of his presence. They who belong to it should ever study to pro-

mote its peace, purity, and growth; to submit themselves to its order, discipline, and admonition, not despising or neglecting to hear it, obeying and respecting its officers, and aiding them in the discharge of their responsible duties, acknowledging it as a help, but not a master, and yielding themselves to its regulations and counsels so far as these do not subvert or contradict, according to the individual judgment, the commandments of the one Lord and Master, Christ Jesus."

The third chapter, on The Doctrine of the Church, takes firm and intimate hold on that central principle out of which all Romish error is developed: and contains much that is significant to other controversies besides this, and much, further, that may assist to give clearness to the views of those holding a radically right view of the constitution of the Church and of Churches of Christ.

The special doctrinal errors, and the unscriptural observances and practices, of the Romish system, are fully and adequately discussed, in chapters on Redemption and Justification, The Supremacy of the Pope, Transubstantiation, The Sacrifice of the Mass, Purgatory and Indulgences, and the Idolatry of Romanist worship. These have characteristic excellences of treatment; but, with that sole word of appreciation, we must pass them by. Amongst "concluding reflections and suggestions," we find a passage which will appropriately close this notice, and seal our cordial commendation of the volume to our readers.

"Mutual Forbearance among Protestants.—Among Protestants there is need for more liberty and mutual forbearance to be exercised in the discharge of the obligation of personal judgment. We mean not such a liberty as becomes licentiousness, and forgets that Christianity publishes new and peculiar communications, and requires in those who receive them, a distinct and holy character; but such liberty and forbearance as remember that Christianity is Divine life—that the kingdom of God is within; that it is not meat and drink, but righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost. The same glorious and Divine life exhibits itself under many forms; and the new creation which is in Christ Jesus, not less than the old, has its varieties in appearance and design, which are the manifestations of the power of the same Saviour. Wherever, in the character of any of his disciples, his image is discovered, it should be loved and honoured for his sake; and it is found, amongst those who are widely separated from each other, and in some cases, where we ourselves may least expect to discover it. While Protestants have maintained the right of personal judgment against Rome, they have forgotten to allow for its exercise in their intercourse with each other—and that it is a duty as well as a right. If a man, even on subordinate topics of revealed religion, ventures to think differently from his brethren, it often happens that the first effort is not patiently to convince him of error, kindly to reclaim him if he be wrong, or to honour him if he be right; but, by a course far more easy and satisfactory to self-indulgence and pride, to warn men against him, to rebuke him with the tone and assumption of infallibility, to impugn the integrity of his motives, to denounce him as a turbulent fellow, and to cast him with hate out of the synagogue. Then follow coldness, distance, the absence of those gentle and blessed charities of human life which bind men's hearts to each other, and contribute to their happiness and salvation. The consequence of this undue haste to repudiate is, that godly men think far too little of separation, and those that are without are by no means the worst men, and care not to enter within. Our communities are disturbed by strifes, and the history of Christian congregations sadly approaches to that of the nations, 'hateful and hating one another.' The want among all is of an enlarged and Scriptural charity, which will give and receive admonition without offence, less rigid formalism and more spiritual life, less mutual suspicion and excommunication, and more of the patience and activity for good of Christian love. There would be fewer stragglers, if the fold were in greener pastures and beside waters of rest. Our religious homes would not be so often neglected and forsaken, if the bond of perfectness were better understood; and much that is evil, which we all bewail, might be overcome, if we would imitate the tenderness and long-suffering of that Good Shepherd, who leaves the ninety-nine in the wilderness, and goeth after the sheep that is lost until He find it."

The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer. With Dissertations and Notes by THOMAS TYRWHITT, F.R.S., and with Memoir and Critical Dissertation, by GEORGE GILLILLAN. Vols. 1 and 2. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

THE "Father of English Poetry," intelligible enough to the cultivated reader, has been long a sealed book to the multitude, unable to perceive and enjoy the poetry that required both a perpetual study of some glossary of obsolete words, and a painful deciphering of antique forms that obscured words still the common staple of the language. To modernise Chaucer, however, is a task very different from the adaptation of the text of such a poet as Spenser to the requirements of ordinary readers of the present time. We scarcely expected that so much could be done in that way, as in these volumes has been most successfully accomplished. Chaucer is certainly henceforth readable by all who read at all.

It will be some guarantee to our readers of the attempt here made, both as to its aim and model, to learn that the plan adopted is that of Mr. Cowden Clarke, in his "Riches of Chaucer." Who that has heard that accomplished gentleman read Chaucer can doubt of his capability to deal with the text of his favourite author? Scholarly knowledge and poetical appreciation unite to give worth to his judgment in the matter. And what he has himself done, he has generously placed at the disposal of the editor of the present volumes; those portions of the Canterbury Tales which formed part of his "Riches," &c., being

here produced according to his text. The whole of the work is conformed to that model "as closely as possible."

We have, then, at last, a popular edition of the works of Chaucer,—neither re-written in verse, as some have attempted, nor reduced to prose, as has been the plan of others,—but with the spelling modernised and the pronunciation accentuated, wherever it is indispensably necessary: the integrity of the text being thus perfectly preserved, while its perusal is so facilitated that none need stumble in following it. We cordially approve, and earnestly delight in, what, we are sure, must assist incalculably to open our glorious "well of English undefiled" to readers of every class: and we congratulate all parties concerned in its production.

Tyrwhitt's celebrated Essay and Introductory Discourse are prefixed; and to each volume are added the notes of the same editor, unabridged, following immediately the portions of the text to which they belong, instead of being accumulated at the end of the final volume.

Chaucer's "grossness" was not mendable by any editing;—nor would it have been satisfactory to see the text mutilated: and all that is necessary to be said on the subject is contained in the single sentence in which the editor has referred to "the rudeness of speech and manners of Chaucer's times."

Of Mr. Gillilan's Memoir, which accompanies the second volume, we shall speak more particularly when his "Critical Dissertation," promised for the third volume, is before us. This Library of the Poets has established a higher and stronger claim on public estimation by its editions of Spenser and Chaucer than by all the other volumes it has so punctually and accurately issued to its subscribers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Thoughts in Aid of Truth. By Sara S. Hennell.
Ben Jonson's Works. Part 1.
Spenser's Works. Part 1.
Bibliotheca Sacra. Vol. 17.
Every Girl's Book. By Louisa Lawford.
Travel Pictures. By B. B.
Artist and Craftsmen.
Blanch Lisle, and other Poems. By Cecil Home.
Life of Capt. Brown. By J. Redpath.
Helen Mordaunt. By Mrs. Webb.
Practical Religion, &c. By B. W. Peritt.
Introduction to the Study of the Gospels. By B. F. Westcott, M.A.
Young Men's Association Lectures, 1859-1860.
Discourses. By W. Anderson, LL.D. 2nd Edition.
Voices from Calvary. By Rev. R. J. Jeffrey, M.D.
Counsels on the Government of the Heart. By Benjamin Smith.
Theology in Science. By Rev. Dr. Brewster.
Decline of Quakerism. By Robt. Maenair, M.A.
Alpha and Omega. By Rev. G. Gillilan. 3 vols.
Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By Rev. F. Edwards, B.A.
Social Effects of the Reformation. By J. W. Gilbart, F.R.S.
The Bateman Household. By James Pryn.
My First Journal. By Georgiana M. Craik.

Cleanings.

The Emperor of the French is, it is said, engaged on a life of Julius Cæsar.

The Government has purchased a farm of 160 acres, near Colchester, as a military drill ground.

Mr. Walter White, the well-known tourist, is preparing for the press a new book of travels, called "All round the Wrekin."

The telegraph cable of 1,200 miles to be laid between Rangoon and Singapore is now being tested by a process invented by Mr. W. Reid.

A Chinaman of the name of Sing, a shopman to a grocer in Lynn, recently married, at the Wesleyan chapel of that town, the daughter of a master of a trading vessel.

One of the effects of the late treaty of commerce with England is already visible in Paris. Several shops are crowded with English porcelain of very superior quality to that hitherto used in France.

Since the commencement of the year 1854, 347 gentlemen then in the House of Commons have ceased to have a share in the deliberations of that august assembly. The average of a Parliamentary life is about twelve years.

"Wild Oats," a new work by the lamented Albert Smith; and "The Thames Angler," by Mr. Arthur Smith (Mr. Albert Smith's brother), are in Messrs. Chapman and Hall's list of forthcoming publications.

A correspondent of the *Star* says that the author of the article in the last number of the *National Review*, containing a violent attack on Mr. Bright, is Mr. Rathbone Greg, the author of "Creed of Christendom," and now one of her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs.

An Irishman one day met his priest at a mile-post. "Arrah, your riverence, saving your presence, there's a praist," said he, pointing to the mile-post. "A praist! why do you call that a praist, Mike?" "Why, your riverence, 'tis at least like a praist, for it points the road it never goes itself."

A HINT FOR LEARNED PREACHERS.—A learned divine was in the habit of preaching so as to be rather beyond the comprehension of his humble village hearers. The squire of his parish met him one day, and asked him what the duty of a shepherd was? "To feed his flock, of course," was the reply. "Ought he then," said the squire, "to place the hay so high, that but few of the sheep can reach it?"

In addressing a jury upon one occasion, the celebrated Lord Jeffrey found it necessary to make free with the character of a military officer who was present. Upon hearing himself several times contemptuously spoken of as "the soldier," the son of Mars, boiling with indignation, interrupted the pleader, "Don't call me soldier, sir; I'm an officer." Lord Jeffrey immediately went on, "Well, gentlemen, this officer, who is no soldier, was the sole cause of all the mischief that had occurred."

ETHEL IN DEAFNESS.—We mentioned a short time ago that Mlle. Cleret, a lady who had devoted a part of her life to the education of the deaf and dumb, had discovered a remedy for that infirmity, simply consisting in introducing a few drops of ether into the ear. Since the publication of this fact numerous applications from persons suffering from deafness have been received by physicians, particularly by those who have specially turned their attention to diseases of the auditory organs, and a certain number of cases have been made public. In one of these cases, however, the application of ether seems to be productive of much local pain.—*Galignani.*

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—An anecdotal paragraph has been going the round of the papers founded on a lecture delivered by the Rev. F. J. Jameson, at Cambridge. The Rev. C. B. Musgrave writes from Bishopthorpe to correct the statement. The true version is as follows:—"The late Archbishop of York was reading with a private tutor, the Rev. Mr. Heald, vicar of Bristall, a place at that time in the diocese of York. Mr. Heald on one occasion having to visit his diocesan, was accompanied by his pupil (then a young man, very shortly afterwards an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge), to this place, where the young man, who was destined himself to become archbishop, had the honour of seeing the then archbishop, who was not, as stated by Mr. Jameson, his immediate predecessor, but Archbishop Markham."

Obituary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH, the well-known author, expired at his house at Fulham, on Wednesday. The cause of his death was a sudden and severe attack of bronchitis. After a successful career as an author, Mr. Albert Smith made the ascent of Mont Blanc, and on the 15th of March, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall an entertainment descriptive of the ascent, and of Anglo-continental life generally, which culminated his success. Except for a month's vacation every year, this indefatigable gentleman never relaxed his labours; nine times a week he has gone through his entertainment, and sung his songs, never allowing any real or fancied illness, or any domestic matter, however onerous or worrying, to interrupt the due discharge of his business. His loss will be deeply felt not only by his immediate friends, but also by the public generally. His pictorial entertainments are believed to have enabled him to realise a considerable fortune.

THE LATE REV. DR. REDFORD.—It is with very sincere regret, because of his great merits, virtues, and accomplishments, that we record the decease of the Rev. George Redford, D.D., LL.D., for thirty-one years pastor of the Independent congregation in this city, which took place at his residence, Monument-lane, Edgbaston, on Sunday evening last. In the year 1809, Mr. Redford was ordained into the Congregational ministry, and was admitted to the pastoral charge of the Independents assembling at Uxbridge. Here he originated, and for some time conducted, the *Congregational Magazine*, a work of much merit and reputation in its day, but which has now given place to equally able successors. In 1825 he was invited to succeed the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the ministry at Angel-street Chapel, in this city, and accepted the invitation. In this wider field of usefulness, his vigorous mind soon found opportunities of exertion, which he was not slow to improve. In January, 1827, Dr. Redford was led into a controversy, from which, when it came to be generally known that he had taken part in it, he subsequently derived great reputation. A public challenge to point out any errors in doctrine or morals of the Romish Church, was accepted by the rev. gentleman, and led to a controversy in which he displayed extraordinary learning and rare argumentative capacity. Dr. Redford was amongst the founders of the Literary and Scientific Institution in this city, and by extensive donations of books and gratuitous lectures on popular and appropriate subjects, eminently contributed to the early success of that educational society. Dr. Redford also figures amongst the earliest antagonists of Church-rates, and in some letters, which may be found in the *Worcester Journal* of the period, he pointedly exposed the injustice of this impost, demonstrated the erroneous assumption on which it was sought to justify it, and advocated, with vigour and success, the broad principles of religious liberty. It may also be appropriately mentioned in this place that Dr. Redford lent effective aid, both by tongue and pen, in promoting the repeal of the Corn-laws, and that he was one of the ministers who attended that famous conference at Manchester whose proceedings contributed not a little to the downfall of monopoly. During his pastorate in this city the doctor had the honour of being chosen President of the Congregational Union, and delivered the customary series of lectures. These attracted much attention at the time, and were afterwards published under the title of "Holy Scriptures Verified; or, the Divine Authority of the Bible Con-

firmed," &c., a work much eulogised by literary and Biblical critics of the day, and constituting, we believe, a masterly presentation of all the chief arguments bearing on the subject. Dr. Redford also wrote "The Life of the Rev. John Cooke," and "The Pastor's Sketch-book." He was editor with Dr. Leifchild of the *Evangelist*, a book for young ministers, besides which he published various sermons, lectures, essays, and addresses. For a long series of years the doctor was a frequent contributor to the *North British*, the *British Quarterly*, and, we believe, the *Edinburgh Review*, as also to the *Eclectic*, and other serials of minor importance. In 1855 Dr. Redford met with an accident while travelling in Wales, by which his hand was much injured. This was followed by the protracted illness and eventual decease of a beloved wife. The combined bodily and mental shock thus occasioned so far weighed down a highly nervous temperament, that he was compelled to resign his ministerial duties at the end of the subsequent year, to the great loss and regret of his congregation, who expressed their high sense of his services and exertions, as well as their great personal regard, by voting him an annuity of 100*l.* for life. Besides this a sum of more than 1,400*l.* was raised for his benefit, partly by the additional subscriptions of his late congregation, partly by liberal donations from Nonconformists in other parts of the country, who were desirous of marking their sense of the great services he had rendered to the common cause; partly by the voluntary offerings of Churchmen, who concurred in testifying their esteem for Dr. Redford's talents, moral worth, and high Christian character. Since his retirement from active life, Dr. Redford has been residing in Edgbaston, occasionally visiting Worcester, and so lately as the first Sunday in March he administered the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in Angel-street Chapel. A few weeks ago his health began to fail more rapidly, and the symptoms of constitutional breaking-up became more apparent. On Wednesday morning last he had an apoplectic seizure, and sank down, exclaiming as he fell, "There is no more death." From this time he lingered in an insensible state, without any sign of pain or suffering, until Sunday evening, when, at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, he breathed his last, in perfect calmness and quiet, and resigned his spirit unto God who gave it.—*Abridged from the Worcester Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.

BURROWES.—May 21, at 23, Gloucester-crescent North, Hyde-park, the wife of Philip Burrowes, Esq., surgeon to the London City Mission, of twins.
NUH.—May 24, at the Bank, Fordingbridge, Hants, the wife of Mr. Alfred Nuth, of a son.
BURRELL.—May 27, at 1, Paragon-buildings, Cheltenham, the wife of W. Burrell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GLOYN-GODDARD.—May 21, at Hope Chapel, Plymouth, by license, by the Rev. Thomas Horton, Mr. John Gloyd, to Miss Mary Goddard.
TENNYSON-WEST.—May 22, at Wrawby, Arthur Tennyson, Esq., brother of the Poet Laureate, to Harriet West, sister of the vicar of the parish, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John West, rector of Chettle and Farnham.
BLANDFORD-RUTT.—May 22, at the Old Gravel Pits Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. G. Davis, the Rev. J. Blandford, of Horne Bay, to Jean Douglas, daughter of William Rutt, Esq., of Hackney.
PUGH-HEAD.—May 22, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. Hugh Richard Pugh, druggist, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. William Head, Leicester.
KERSHAW-LONSDALE.—May 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Horkinstone, near Haworth, Mr. Abel Kershaw, manufacturer, of Oxenhope, to Miss Elizabeth Lonsdale, of Denholme.
HOLDEN-ILLINGWORTH.—May 23, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Dowson, Angus Holden, Esq., of Bradford, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Illingworth, Esq., of the same place.
ILLINGWORTH-HOLDEN.—May 23, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. Cowson, Henry Illingworth, Esq., worsted spinner, to Mary, eldest daughter of Isaac Holden, Esq., St. Denis, near Paris.
BURNLEY-FIRTH.—May 24, at the Upper Chapel, Heckmondwike, by the Rev. H. Bean, Mr. George Burnley, of the firm of Messrs. Burnley and Sons, woollen manufacturers, to Catherine, second daughter of Matthew Firth, Esq., all of Heckmondwike.
WARREN-CLARKE.—May 23, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. Edwin Warren, to Miss Sarah Ann Clarke.
DICKS-MANTON.—May 28, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. John Joseph Dicks, to Miss Ann Maria Manton.

DEATHS.

POLL.—May 7, at Oulton-street, Norfolk, at an advanced age, Mr. James Poll. The deceased had been for upwards of thirty-four years a member of the Congregational Church at Oulton.
GOULDSMITH.—May 12, Thomas Gouldsmid, Esq., of Kingdown, Bristol, aged eighty-five.
RUSSELL.—May 18, Joshua Russell, jun., Esq., of Cookham, Berks, son of the Rev. J. Russell, of Blackheath-hill.
REDFORD.—May 20, at his residence, Edgbaston, in his seventy-fifth year, the Rev. George Redford, D.D., LL.D.
SMITH.—May 23, at North-end Lodge, Fulham, Albert Smith, Esq., in the forty-fourth year of his age, deeply regretted.
PAUL.—May 24, the Rev. John Paul, Independent minister, Wilsey, near Bradford. The deceased minister was about sixty-four years of age, and resigned his pastoral charge only a few months ago.
BURTON.—May 24, at Birmingham, aged fifty-five, the Rev. Joseph Burton, formerly a missionary in Jamaica, and many years secretary to the Yorkshire Baptist Itinerant Society, by whom he was highly esteemed.
CARSTAIRS.—May 28, at Richmond, Surrey, William Henry Carstairs, aged twenty-eight, the son of Peter Carstairs, Esq., late of Madras.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England was reduced on Thursday from 4½ per cent., at which it had stood for a fortnight, to 4 per cent. This was the result of increased ease in the Money Market, and as the

change had been expected it produced no appreciable influence upon the funds.

On Saturday, the funds were dull, notwithstanding the favourable character of the Bank return. After advancing ½ per cent., prices closed the same as on the preceding day. On Monday, the Stock Exchange wore a holiday appearance. In the afternoon, however, an advance of ½ per cent. occurred in Consols, in answer to a rise reported from the Paris Bourse.

To-day there has been a slight increase in the demand for Stock on behalf of the public, and a buoyant tone consequently prevails, Consols being 95½ 95½ for Money and Account. The New Threes and Reduced are 93½ 93½. Long Annuities, 17½. Exchequer Bills, 7s to 10s prem. India Loan, 106½ 106½; ditto 5½ per Cent. En-faced Paper, 103; and ditto Debentures, 96½ 96½. Bank Stock is 223½; and India ditto, 221 222.

More activity may be expected in the Money Market towards the end of the week, in consequence of the Stock Exchange settlement, and preparations for the 4th of the month; but at present the inquiry is very moderate, and business is reported as slow as 3½ per cent. Symptoms of increased firmness occasionally appear, but it is thought that the rates will be further reduced.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices are tolerably steady.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices generally have shown more firmness. Bristol and Exeter have improved to 103½. Caledonian to 90½ 90½. Great Northern to 116½. Great Western to 68½ 69. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 104½ 104½. London and Brighton to 114½. North Western to 100½ 101. Midlands to 116½ 116½. North Eastern, York to 80½, and South Eastern to 85½ 85½. In the Foreign Market prices were quite nominal, no business of any importance having been transacted. The Colonial Lines are steady. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 31½ 32; and Great Indian Peninsula to 99½ 100. Great Western of Canada are at 13½, and Scindes, 100.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares continue inactive. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered brought 16½. Ottoman Bank, 17½. London and Westminster, 61½; and Berlin Water Works, 48.

The Board of Trade tables for April show that the total exports of the month were 11,352,440*l.*, and of the four months 41,834,347*l.*, being in each instance almost exactly the same as those for the corresponding periods of last year, whilst a comparison with the year 1858 shows an increase of 20 per cent. on the month and 26 per cent. on the four months. The exports of cottons to British India in April were 1,005,588*l.*, against 981,838*l.* in April, 1859, and 862,402*l.* in April, 1858; and those to China were 351,866*l.*, against 103,123*l.* in 1859, and 119,388*l.* in 1858. The revival in the trade with the latter country forms a feature of interest, but may be checked by the hostilities which are about to commence, combined with the civil war in the interior.

Does not the article you use for your toilet please you? If not, then immediately inquire of your Perfumer for Churcher's Toilet Cream, the most economical article ever offered to the public. There is no other article known that will impart such richness, softness, and fragrance to the hair. Those who have failed in procuring a really good dye for the hair should purchase Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye, in the New York original packets. Proprietors of Hair-cutting saloons and vendors of perfumery will save immensely by resorting to B. Hovenden's Wholesale Perfumery and Frizzett Warehouses, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., and 5, Marlborough-street, W. N.B.—A list of B. Hovenden's proprietary articles can be obtained of any perfumer in town and country, or free by post.

THE POSTMASTER has decided that the Society of Arts' Prize Writing-case, for which they awarded the prize of twenty guineas and their silver medal to Parkins and Gotto, can be sent through the post for 4*d.*, so that this extremely useful and durable waterproof case, fitted with writing paper, envelopes, blotting-book, metal pen-case, with reserve of pens, &c., &c., can be sent free through the post to any part of the kingdom, on sending twenty-eight stamps to Parkins and Gotto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. It forms a most appropriate present. Selling price at their Stationery Warehouse, 2*s.* each. Their Sample Packet of Writing Paper and Envelopes can be had free by post for four stamps.

PARKINS and GOTTO make no charge for plain stamping writing-paper and envelopes, and undertake to pay the carriage to any part of England, on orders over twenty shillings. Twenty thousand envelopes of any size or quality at a minute's notice. Office stationery and household papers, Institutions, colleges, and schools supplied. Price list post free. A saving of full 6*s.* in the pound.—Parkins and Gotto, paper and envelope makers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for tw stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DELICATE HEALTH.—In the debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, quiet the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigour. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet. In a word, whatever the cause of decline, these Pills place the patient in the position most favourable to recovery, under which the most debilitated readily regain their strength.

PREMATURE GREYNESS. Weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

The Royal Insurance Almanac, 1860.—Though long neglected, this valuable printed Annual is now the less deserving of notice. Very much, indeed, can be said in its praise. It does credit both to Editor and Printer. The information given is of the most valuable sort, and it will be found as interesting as it is useful. The Compiler of the "Chronicle of the Mutiny in India" has been highly successful in rendering a vivid picture of that terrible and eventful episode in our history. A very important portion of this book is the eloquent remarks it contains upon the value and necessity of Life Assurance, which should be read by all.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 11th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 23, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£29,569,390
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	8,416,000
Gold Bullion	15,094,399
Silver Bullion	—
£29,569,390	£29,569,390

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,278,024
Public Deposits	7,666,533
Other Deposits	12,569,848
Seven Day and other Bills	694,115
£28,761,522	£28,761,522

May 24, 1860. W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier

Friday, May 25, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHNSON, J., and GILMAN, C. S., Redcross-street, Barbican, and elsewhere, boot factors, June 3, July 5.
SEKTON, H. W., Norwich, builder, June 7 and 23.
PERRY, M., Bloomsbury-market, Oxford-street, passe-partout manufacturer, June 8, July 6.
PARKER, G. H., High-street, Southwark, grocer, June 6, July 8.
HUNTER, W., Three Colt-street, Limehouse, ship joiner, June 6, July 4.
BELL, A. D., and BRASSER, E., Goldsmith-street, City, silk fringe manufacturers, June 7, July 9.
M'WINNEY, E., Fenchurch-street, merchant, June 4, July 10.
West, G., Wapping, mast-maker, June 5, July 3.
Hook, S., Farningham, near Dartford, Kent, grocer, June 5, July 3.
TYLER, R. L., Spalding, wine merchant, June 14, July 5.
BOHNS, A., Newport, Monmouthshire, builder, June 5, July 3.
WINWOOD, T., Neath, grocer, June 5, July 3.
HODGE, J., Helston, silversmith, June 8, July 4.
WILSON, G., Lincoln, clockmaker, June 8, July 4.
TOOTAL, F. H., Manchester, wine merchant, June 6 and 29.

Tuesday, May 29, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAMSON, P., the younger, Salford, grocer, June 13, July 11.
SPENCER, T., Woolwich, tailor, June 8, July 4.
BROOK, E., Charsfield, Suffolk, cattle dealer, June 6, July 4.
WORTLEY, E., Willenden, builder, June 11, July 16.
EDWARDS, H., Birmingham, merchant, June 9, July 7.
LONG, W., Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, June 18, July 17.
ROACH, C., Devizes, hosiery, June 11, July 10.
WILLIAMS, J., Cardiff, draper, June 13, July 10.
HYNDHAM, J., Newport, licensed victualler, June 12, July 10.
TYSON, W., Liverpool, flour dealer, June 11, July 5.
WELCH, J. W., Manchester, warp sizer, June 21, July 12.
BARNES, R., Norwich, publican, June 9, July 6.
AXTELL, J. A., KNIGHTS, W. R., and AXTELL, W., Bermondsey, Surrey, tanners, June 8, July 12.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 28.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat—1,900 qrs from Riga, 3,493 qrs from Königsberg, 15,174 qrs from Danzig, 8,467 qrs from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 980 qrs from Hamburg, 294 qrs from Bremen, 1,375 qrs from Denmark, 2,502 qrs from Silesia. Barley—4,419 qrs from Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 1,973 qrs from Sweden and Denmark, 2,280 qrs from Constantinople, 2,050 qrs from Ireland, 4,420 qrs from Silesia. Oats—9,549 qrs from Riga, 1,786 qrs from Libau, 7,250 qrs from Königsberg, 1,476 qrs from Danzig, 1,090 qrs from Stettin, 9,816 qrs from Sweden, 1,530 qrs from Denmark, 230 qrs from Hamburg, 4,781 qrs from Holland. Peas—514 qrs from Danzig. Flour—826 sacks from France, 315 sacks from Jersey. There was a short quantity of English wheat offering this morning, but the sale was slow at last Monday's prices. We have been well supplied with foreign during the week, chiefly from Baltic ports. There was not much doing, and prices barely maintained. Ship flour held at 38s per sack, but does not find a ready sale at this rate. Barley for malting with very limited inquiry, and grinding qualities only saleable at 1s to 1s 2d per qr under last Monday's quotations. Beans and peas without alteration. The supply of oats being more liberal, consisting of Swedish and Russian, prices were 6d per qr lower than on Monday last, but there was a good demand at this reduction. Linseed and cakes steady sale.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 54 to 58		Danzig	56 to 62
Do White	50 60	Königsberg, Red	52 60
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	56 60
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	56 60
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	52 58
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	50 54
Barley, English	28 34	Petersburg	48 52
Scotch	26 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Oatmeal	50 52
Beans, mazarin	36 44	Marianopol	50 54
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	50 53
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	52 54
Grey	38 40	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	32 34
Boilers	—	East Friesland	26 28
Tare (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	27 29
Foreign	—	Oatmeal	27 29
Oats (English new)	24 30	Beans	—
Flour, town made, per		Horse	37 40
Sack of 280 lbs	48 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	34 36
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	50 53	Oats	—
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	23 29
Canaryseed	30 31	Jahde	23 29
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	20 26
112 lbs. English	32 70	Danish, Yellow feed	23 26
German	—	Swedish	24 28
French	—	Petersburg	23 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cake, 120 lbs to 130		New York	26 30
Rape Cake, 4 10 to 10 10 per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 280 lbs to 280 lbs per last		Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 3d to 3½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, May 23.

There was rather an increased supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, and amongst it were some very prime beasts from Spain. Compared with Monday last, the supply of home-fed beasts here this morning was moderately good; but the general quality of the stock was by no means first-rate. Most breeds moved off slowly, at about Thursday's prices in value. The best Scotts and crosses, however, were worth 5s 4d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,560 Scotts, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 450 various breeds; and from Scotland, 9 Scotts. No arrivals from Ireland. The show of most breeds of sheep was on the increase. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at 6d per 8lbs less money than on Monday last. The top quotation was 6s 6d per 8lbs. There was a moderate sale for lambs at 7s to 7s 6d for Down, and 6s to 6s 8d for Dorset and Isle of Wight qualities. We had a slow sale for calves, on easier terms. The best veal sold at 5s 6d per 8lbs. The pork trade was heavy, at drooping currencies.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 10 to 4 2		Pr. coarse woolled	5 6 to 5 8	
Second quality	4 4 to 4 8		Prime Southdown	5 10 to 6 0	
Prime large oxen	5 10 to 5 0		Lge. coarse calves	4 6 to 5 0	
Prime Scotts, &c.	5 2 to 5 4		Prime small	5 2 to 5 6	
Coarse inf. sheep	4 4 to 4 8		Large hogs	4 0 to 4 6	
Second quality	4 10 to 5 4		Nestam. porkers	4 8 to 5 4	

Lambs 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

Suckling calves, 20s to 23s. Quarter-old store pigs, 24s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, May 23.

These markets are better supplied with all kinds of meat, in which a full average business is doing, as follows.—

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 3 6		Small pork	4 8 to 5 0	
Middling ditto	3 8 to 3 10		Inf. mutton	4 0 to 4 6	
Prime large do.	4 0 to 4 2		Middling ditto	4 8 to 5 2	
Do. small do.	4 2 to 4 4		Prime ditto	5 4 to 5 8	
Large pork	4 0 to 4 6		Veal	4 0 to 4 10	

Lamb, 5s 10d to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, May 29.

TRA.—The market has been quiet, but prices are firmly maintained for all qualities.

BEANS.—There has been a very limited business transacted, owing to the intervention of the Whitsun holidays. Prices, however, have not shown any material variation, although the tendency has been towards a decline.

COFFEE.—The inquiries for Plantation Ceylon have been unimportant, only the finer qualities being on demand at about previous rates. Inferior descriptions and native have receded about 6d per cwt.

RICE.—The market has been quiet, and prices have undergone no material variation.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a steady inquiry for the better descriptions, and a slight advance may be quoted in prices.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 23.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 86 firkins of butter, and 3,197 bales of bacon, and from foreign ports 13,852 casks of tutter, and 1,148 bales of bacon. In the early part of the week, owing to Dutch suddenly advancing to 11s, we had some inquiry for fine Irish butter, and a few sales made at 10s. on board. Foreign at the close declined 4s to 5s per cwt; third and fourth Casks sold slowly at 10s and 9s per cwt. In bacon we had a good business doing at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, May 26.—Early cabbages and other spring vegetables make their appearance but slowly. Fine apples and grapes have not altered since our last. Apples and pears are all but over. Oranges are plentiful and cheap. Strawberries are now coming in in tolerable abundance. Spanish nuts fetch 16s. per bush. Cube realise 1s per lb. Rhubarb is still furnished in large quantities. Parsley is cheaper, but still dear. Green peas, and even broad beans, of foreign growth, may be obtained. Potatoes realise 4s 6d per bushel. New frame ones may be had at 3d to 1s per lb. Mushrooms may be obtained in small quantities. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Camellias, Azaleas, Heaths, Primulas, Geraniums, and Roses.

COALS, Monday, May 23.—Market dull, at last day's rates Stewart's, 17s 6d; South Hetton's, 17s 6d; Hartlepool, 16s 6d; Eden, 16s; Keesing Grange, 16s; Bradbury's, 16s; Wylam, 16s; Hartley's, 15s 9d; Tanfield, 13s 3d; Thorpe, 15s 9d.—Fresh arrivals, 62; left from last day, 36.—Total, 98.

OILS, Monday, May 23.—Rapeseed is in request, and prices are a shade higher. Linseed moves off freely, at extreme rates. Coconut, however, is dull. There is a good business doing in olive, at 6d for Galipoli, and 6d to 6½ for Spanish. Most fish oils support last week's quotations. Turpentine is steady.

HOPS, Monday, May 23.—The market remains without any material change since our last report, the demand being moderate, and prices steady. The blue progresses favourably, and the duty has been backed at 18s 10d.

WOOL, Monday, May 23.—Since our last report rather an increased demand has sprung up for most kinds of English wools; but the limited quantity on offer has checked purchases. The stocks in the hands of the manufacturers continue very small. The inquiry for shipment to the Continent has been less active, owing to the rather large supplies of colonial purchased by foreign houses at the public sales now in progress.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 23.—Since our last report, only limited supplies of potatoes have come to hand coastwise and by land-carriage. Their quality, however, is seasonably good. All kinds are a slow inquiry.

SEEDS, Monday, May 23.—There is no noticeable change in the trade for seeds. Occasional sales are made of red seed where quality and price meet buyer's views. White seed and trefoil do not attract attention at present. Canaryseed remains unchanged.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, May 23.—There is only a limited inquiry for flax; nevertheless, previous rates are well supported. Baltic hemp is in fair request, at 2d to 2d ½ for Petersburg clean. Manila parcels command full price. Jute and coir goods have found buyers to a moderate extent, on former terms.

TALLOW, Monday, May 23.—The demand for tallow continues very inactive, and prices show a tendency to give way. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 5s 3d to 5s 6d per cwt. Rough fat is 2s 8d per 8lbs.

	1853.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock	17,099	13,099	1,530	1,941	2,763
Price of Yellow Candle	46s 0d	58s 0d	53s 0d	54s 3d	52s 0d
Delivery last Week	1405	1074	1073	1411	924
Ditto from the 1st of June	—	108150	103332	99019	78532
Arrived last Week	1989	2195	723	4852	—
Ditto from the 1st of June	—	102180	101171	99323	94329
Price of Town Tallow	48s 6d	55s 9d	54s 3d	55s 0d	52s 0d

Advertisements.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose, The men no charter to refuse"—Chaucer. This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each 2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright]

£281 953 have been advanced since May, 1851, by THE PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.—MONEY ready to be advanced in large or small sums, for long or short periods, upon the security of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property. Law charges fixed; redemption easy. Prospectuses may be had at the office of the Society, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, daily, between the hours of Nine and Five, and on Wednesday evenings from Six to Eight. JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

MILES on TEETH and LONGEVITY. By E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-Dentist, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, London.—On Artificial Teeth—The Best Sets—Why most Safe and Economical—Cost of True Workmanship—Improve Imperfect Mechanism and Extraction of Teeth must be avoided, and Why—and many other cautions to the suffering and toothless. Ward and Co., and Bennett, 2s., post free; or extracts gratis of the Authors.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER.

In lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and 10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION.

—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years Dentist to the Court of Spain, beg to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 48, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the south of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impervious to discolor or decay. Said, with full directions for use, at 1s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the "Fleur de Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 2s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.

DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster Indigestion. Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant, as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

Prepared by F. A. Richardson, Chemist, 8, Stamford-terrace, Church-street, Camberwell, and sold by all dealers in patent medicines. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per box. London Agents: Messrs F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; and Mr. J. Sanger, 15, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. D. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Gullaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Cuming, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, & the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, & RHEUMATISM, &c. It is porous, light as feather and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 1s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great discovery of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 6, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diogenes's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

CURES OF COUGHS, COLDS, &c., BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. A. WHITAKER, Bookseller, 1, Fargate, Sheffield.—“Gentlemen,—Numberless parties, in and around Sheffield, have found the greatest benefit from Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Among the rest, a gentleman, who has been a leading actor on the Sheffield stage upwards of twenty years, assured me that he always kept by him a box of Locock's Wafers, whether at home or when travelling to distant towns, as being the best and readiest remedy he ever got for colds and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome in his profession. Another gentleman, who lives at Pitmoor, has been for years much subject to illness from colds, and he declares that during a number of years he has tried almost every medicine that he has heard of for coughs and colds, but none had been of material service to him until he tried Locock's Wafers, which at once cured him.—A. WHITAKER.”

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

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